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HISTORY

OF

ANDOVER

FROM ITS SETTLEMENT TO 1829.

BY ABIEL ABBOT, A. M.

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ANDOVER:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY FLAGG AND GOULD.

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THE Compiler, for he does not assume the name of Author, of the following history, offers his thanks to all who have aided him in collecting the documents and facts, which are here stated. That there are no errors, it would be foolish to pretend ; but there are no intentional errors. He has used with much freedom, the language of the documents from which the compilation has been made. He hopes that some important facts have been rescued from oblivion ; and that many may be gratified with being able to trace the steps of their descent from their ancestors, who first settled in this country. When the first permanent settlement was made in Andover has not been precisely ascertained. Some early transactions could not be ascertained through defect of records occasioned by depredations of the Indians. Few occurrences were noted by the early settlers, and traditions are few and dim. The compilation after no inconsiderable labor and pains, is offered to the public, and, especially, to the inhabitants of Andover, and to the descendants of the early settlers of that ancient and respectable town.

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HISTORY OF ANDOVER.

CHAP. I. TOPOGRAPHY.



ANDOVER, in the county of Essex, Mass. situated on the south easterly side of the Merrimack, 20 miles N. of Boston, 16 NW. of Salem, 20 S. westerly from Newburyport, 8 S. of Haverhill, and 467 from Washington, is bounded on the NNW. 10 miles and 307 rods by the Merrimack, which separates it from Dracut and Methuen ; on the NE. 146 rods by Bradford, and 7 miles and 241 rods by Boxford ; on the SE. 3 miles and 66 rods by Middleton ; on the S. 4 miles by Reading, and 2 miles and 285 rods by Wilmington ; and on the SW. 6 miles and 197 rods by Tewksbury. It was originally bounded by the Merrimack, Rowley, Salem, Woburn, and Cambridge, which formerly included Billerica and Tewksbury.

The town is well watered. It has the Merrimack the whole length of its N. westerly side. Cochichewick brook, issuing from Great Pond, in the NE. part of the town, after a N. westerly course of about one and a half mile, empties into the Merrimack, a little more than a mile below Andover bridge, and furnishes a number of good and safe mill seats, on which there are now three factories for wool and one grist mill ; two grist mills have lately been stopped.

The Shawshin rises in Lexington, passes through Bedford, the easterly part of Billerica, NW. part of Wilming-

ton, and S. easterly corner of Tewksbury, enters Andover at the SW. corner, has a N. easterly course, dividing the South Parish diagonally, and is discharged into the Merrimack, about a mile below Andover bridge about 60 rods above the Cochichewick, and is about three rods wide. There are upon it, three factories for wool, a machine factory, a paper mill, three grist mills and two saw mills; one grist and one saw mill near its mouth, in 1823, were taken down. A short stream empties into Shawshin at Frye's Village, on which is a grist mill, saw mill and a fulling mill. Near to this is a small stream on which is a trip hammer. A small stream from Foster's pond had mills upon it. A stream a little above Andover bridge has had a saw mill upon it; also the stream from Haggett's pond. Rose meadow brook empties into Great Pond and has a saw mill upon it near its mouth. The water of these streams is discharged into the Merrimack.

Musquetoe brook, Boston brook, river meadow brook, and Frye's brook, have mills upon them, and discharge their water into Ipswich river. Besides these, there are brooks and springs, which supply water for every farm and house in the town. Good water, at a small depth below the surface, may almost every where be obtained.

Great Pond, so called, in the NE. part of the town, about a mile from the Merrimack, is a fine clear basin of water containing about 447 acres, and is well stocked with fish. Before obstructions on the brook, multitudes of alewives passed into the pond, and large quantities were taken from the brook for the use of the inhabitants, and they also furnished a revenue to the town.

Haggett's Pond, in which are two small islands, is in the west parish, more than a mile from the Merrimack, and contains about 220 acres. It is thought that this pond may be turned into the Shawshin for the benefit of the mills and factories.

Foster's pond in the south parish, contains 50 acres. The water runs into the Shawshin, above Ballard's mills; and, it is said, that the pond may be easily drained. Pomp's, formerly Ballard's Pond, near the Shawshin, empties into it, a short distance below Ballard's mills. It contains $37\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The channel of the brook has been cleared in some degree, to let off more of its water in a dry season. With a little labour, two or three feet of water may be led from the pond into the river for the benefit of the mills below. These ponds are well supplied with small fish. Beaver dam pond in the SE. part of the town contains $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres. Aslebe's pond, near to it, contains two acres.

The Merrimack formerly abounded with salmon and shad, which were also taken plentifully in the Shawshin. Considerable quantities of shad are still taken in the Merrimack, but very few salmon. Alewives were taken in great quantities from the streams emptying into the Merrimack. They were sometimes put into the hills of corn with much effect; but some have thought them injurious to the land.

On each side of the Shawshin and of most of the brooks, the meadows are numerous and good. Near the banks of this river is a sandy rich loam. In the south west part of the town, the plains are of considerable extent. The wood on this land is chiefly pine; but oak often succeeds the pine. In the northwest part of the town, the land is somewhat stony and hilly, and is hard of culture but sufficiently rewards the labour of the husbandman. Oak is the principal growth; but there is some walnut, maple, pine. Wood and timber from the banks of the Merrimack are often rafted down the river to Newburyport. The easterly part of the south parish is undulating, somewhat rocky, moist, hard of culture, but fertile and amply remunerating the industry and skill of the cultivator.

In the north parish, the land is uneven, rising into

large hills, affording fine and delightful prospects and scenery. "Its surface is elegantly undulating, and its soil in an eminent degree fertile. The meadows are numerous, large, and of the first quality. The groves charmingly interspersed, are tall and thrifty. The landscape every where varied, neat and cheerful, is also, every where rich." The natural growth is, the several kinds of oak, walnut, maple, pine, elm, oilnut, ash, cedar in some swamps.

"This parish is a mere collection of plantations, without any thing like a village." The houses are generally good, some are large and elegant. The barns are large and well built and indicate a fertile and well cultivated soil. "Upon the whole, Andover is one of the best farming towns in eastern Massachusetts."*

The south parish has a considerable village, extending north of the meeting house, also, easterly to some extent round the Institution, and westerly near the factories. The houses are generally well built, handsome and in a good state, and afford a fine appearance. A large portion of them has been erected within twenty or thirty years. The town is adorned with ornamental trees near almost every dwelling house and on the sides of the streets.

The public buildings in the north parish are a meeting house built in 1753—Franklin Academy, a neat one story building. In the south parish, a meeting house erected in 1788—near to it, a vestry—three large elegant brick buildings and a steward's house for the Theological Institution,—an elegant brick building for Phillips academy—a Samaritan house—a Masonic hall of brick three stories erected in 1826—an elegant brick building for the Andover Female Academy to be soon completed. In the west parish a stone meeting house built in 1826. There are fifteen school houses for the town and three houses for private schools.

* Dr. Dwight's Travels.

In several places *beds of clay* have been opened ; the one most extensively worked is on a farm belonging to the town, and is of good quality. About 300,000 bricks are annually made in the yard, and disposed of for the benefit of the town.

Red Spring, about half a mile from the south meeting-house, on the north west side of Shawshin, near its bank, is chalybeate ; its water has been used with advantage in some cases. This might probably be rendered a fashionable resort by a good boarding house and suitable baths.

Peat meadows, have been discovered, and fuel is taken from some of them which has lately come into use in a number of families ; its price is about the same as of hard pine.

The *Roads* in Andover, as well as in most of the towns in the county, are crooked. They were at first designed to accommodate individuals, and laid out from house to house. Many of them were formerly closed with gates and passed through pastures and fields ; some of them have become useless. The town within a few years, has expended large sums in making new roads, and in straightening and making wider old ones. All the roads have been much improved within the last thirty years.

In 1806, a *Turnpike* was opened from Medford through Reading, south parish of Andover to Concord, N. H. &c. The same company has opened a turnpike from Salem, through Danvers, Middleton, the south part of the north parish to Andover bridge. The old roads to Boston and Salem have been so much improved and take so much of the travel, as to render these turnpikes less profitable than is desired.

The upper great road from Boston passes through Andover, Haverhill, &c. to Maine ; also from Boston to Concord, N. H. ; also from Salem and from Newburyport to

Lowell. There is much travelling from the north side of the Merrimack through Andover to Salem, Newburyport, and other places on the sea coast.

In 1825, the *Training Field*, north from Dr. Kittridge's, was exchanged for four acres south of the North Parish meeting-house for a common; and the horse houses were moved to the other side of the meeting house. The road from the meeting house to Franklin Academy was made wider. This has much improved the appearance, and added to the convenience of the parish.

Andover Bridge over the Merrimack. The act of incorporation was passed, March 1793; the bridge was completed the November following at an expense of about \$15,000. It was nearly 600 feet in length and 40 in width. It rested on abutments and piers of wood, and required constant repairs. It stood about seven years. In 1801, a solid arch of boards was made over the main channel of the river 110 feet; this fell immediately. The present bridge, about 21 feet wide, was built in 1806-7, and rests upon stone piers and abutments; it has several times had repairs. It takes considerable travel from Boston, Salem, &c. to Concord, N. H. &c.

CHAP. II.

SETTLEMENT AND SETTLERS.

IN searching for places suitable for settlements, Merrimack river was early explored. In 1634, four years only after the first planting of Charlestown and Boston, "those of Newtown complained of straitness for want of land, and desired leave of the Court to look out either for enlarge-

the act of 1642. Rogers' request to Gen. Court
settling bounds of Rowley in 1640. Settlers here
probably?

10.3.10 1643 abt this time two plantations began to
be settled upon Merrimack. ^{SETTLEMENT AND SETTLERS.} ¹¹ *Andover, called at first
and Cochichewick, called Andover.* *With.*
ment or removal, which was granted; whereupon they sent
men to Agawam and Merrimack, and gave out they would
remove," &c. "Newtown men being straitened for ground
sent some men to Merrimack to find a fit place to trans-
plant themselves."* *Sept. 24. 1634.*

In the same year, the following order of the Court was
issued respecting the land in Andover. "It is ordered
that the land about Cochichewick shall be reserved for an
inland plantation, and whosoever will go to inhabit there
shall have three years immunity from all taxes, levies, pub-
lic charges and services whatever, military discipline only
excepted." "John Winthrop, Richard Bellingham and
William Coddington, Esquires, are chosen a Committee to li-
cense any that may think meet to inhabit there, and that it
shall be lawful for no person to go thither, without their
consent, or the major part of them."†

It is difficult to ascertain the time of the first settlement,
or when the purchase was made of the Indians. The land
was purchased of Cutshamache, the Sagamore of Massa-
chusetts by Mr. Woodbridge for £6 and a coat, in behalf
of the inhabitants of Cochichewick. Probably Mr. Edmund
Faulkner assisted Mr. Woodbridge, as there is a tradition
that Mr. F. purchased the town for the settlers. This pur-
chase and grant were confirmed by the Court in 1646,
when the town was incorporated by the name of Andover
with reference to some of the planters, who came from An-
dover in Hampshire, England. In 1643 Massachusetts
was divided into four counties, or shires. The county of
Essex consisted of eight towns, or settlements, all on the
south side of the Merrimack; viz. Salem, Lynn, Enon,
now Wenham, Ipswich, Rowley, Newbury, Cochichewick,
now Andover. The towns on the north side of the Mer-

* Winthrop's Journal, Vol. I. pp. 132, 133.

† Colony Records, p. 143—for 1634.

rimack with some now in New Hampshire belonged to Norfolk County.

Such portions of land as were necessary for the use of the settlers were, from time to time, set off to individuals in proportion to the expenses, or taxes paid by each, and their several divisions recorded in the town book. When a person moved into town for the purpose of settling, land was sold to him by the town, and he was received as a commoner or proprietor. Grants were made by vote of the town, and all householders, or freeholders, were considered as proprietors and voters. The business was conducted in this manner, till about 1715, when the proprietors considered themselves as a body distinct from the town corporation, and began their records as proprietors.

The first divisions were made in small lots ; few of the house lots exceeded ten acres. Plough land was granted at a distance in small lots on the plains, and land easy of tillage ; swamp or meadow land for hay ; and wood land, often at a distance. Which method of laying off land has rendered farms inconvenient ; and much of the inconvenience remains to this day. Very few farms of considerable size are compact.

Transactions in many particulars, remain in obscurity, as the early records were destroyed, being carried away by the Indians.

The first settlements were made near Cochichewick brook, and very soon upon the Shawshin. Settlers were soon scattered over various parts of the town ; though the principal settlement was for many years, in the vicinity of the meeting house and Cochichewick brook, and was called the town.

The first settlers were born in Great Britain, most of them in England. On a leaf in the town records, the following list is written in an ancient hand, without date,

but probably when most of the first settlers were living, and may be considered as nearly correct. "The names of all the householders in order as they came to town ;—Mr. Bradstreet, John Osgood, Joseph Parker, Richard Barker, John Stevens, Nicholas Holt, Benjamin Woodbridge, John Frye, Edmond Faulkner, Robert Barnard, Daniel Poor, Nathan Parker, Henry Jaques, John Aslett, Richard Blake, William Ballard, John Lovejoy, Thomas Poor, George Abbot, John Russ, Andrew Allen, Andrew Foster, Thomas Chandler." Some of these brought families with them ; others were young unmarried men. All of these, and probably others, were in Andover before 1644 ; many followed them in the course of a few years.

SIMON BRADSTREET, son of a nonconforming minister, was born March 1603, at Horblin, Lincolnshire. His father died when he was fourteen years old, and he was committed to the care of Hon. Thomas Dudley for eight years following. He spent one year at Emanuel college, Cambridge, pursuing his studies amidst various interruptions. Leaving Cambridge, he resided in the family of the Earl of Lincoln as his steward ; and, afterwards, lived in the same capacity with the Countess of Warwick. Having married a daughter of Mr. Dudley, he with Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Dudley and others agreed to emigrate and form a settlement in Massachusetts ; and being appointed an assistant, he with his family and others went aboard the *Arbella*, on the 29th of March 1630 ; anchored, June 12, near Naumkeak, now Salem, went on shore, but returned to the vessel at night ;—came, on the 14th, into the inner harbour, and went on shore ;—on the 17th went to Massachusetts, and returned the 19th. He attended the first Court, the 23d of August, at Charlestown.

The adventurers had little time to prepare for themselves temporary shelters for winter, which set in about the

first of December ; and from Christmas, to about the middle of February, was very severe. It was with great difficulty that they could render themselves comfortable. Provisions were very scarce and extremely dear. Wheat meal was fourteen shillings sterling a bushel ; peas, ten shillings ; and Indian corn from Virginia, ten shillings. Many were exposed to cold, lying in tents and wretched cabins, and suffered much, being obliged to feed on clams and other shell fish ; and, instead of bread, to eat acorns and ground nuts. They had appointed a fast the 22d of February ; but on the fifth, the ship Lyon arrived with provisions, which were distributed ; and they turned the fast into a thanksgiving. Many died during the winter and spring.

In the spring of 1631, Mr. B. with other gentlemen commenced building at Newtown, now Cambridge, and his name is among those constituting the first company that settled in that town in 1632. He resided there several years. In 1639, the Court granted him 500 acres of land in Salem, in the next convenient place, near Mr. Endicott's farm. It appears that he resided a short time at Ipswich.

Mr. B. was among the first settlers of Andover, and was highly useful in promoting the settlement, in bearing the burdens incident to a new plantation, and in giving a right direction to its affairs. About the year 1644, he built the first mill on the Cochichewick. He was a selectman from the first record of town officers to 1672 ; soon after which, he probably spent most of his time in Boston and Salem.

He was the first Secretary of the Colony, and discharged the duties of the office many years. He was one of the first Commissioners of the united Colonies in 1643, and served many years with fidelity and usefulness in this office. In 1653, he with his colleague vigorously opposed making war on the Dutch in New-York, and on the Indians ; and it was prevented by his steady and conscientious opposition

and the decision of the General Court of Mass., though earnestly and strenuously urged by all the Commissioners of the other three colonies.

In 1662, in a time of great alarm and distress, he was sent agent with Mr. Norton to England, to congratulate Charles II. on his restoration, and, if possible, to secure the privileges granted in the old charter. The mission was attended with more success than could have been expected, considering that the colonists were republicans in opinions, and strict puritans, and had no respect for nobles and bishops. But many of the magistrates and of the people were dissatisfied; as they conceived the charter privileges were invaded. The agents fell under no small degree of resentment and public obloquy. Mr. B., conscious of rectitude, and feeling a cold indifference to the opinions and clamours of the multitude, continued to discharge the duties of his station.

He was Deputy Governor from 1672 to 1679, when he was elected Governor, and continued in office till Mr. Joseph Dudley, his nephew, was appointed in 1686, head of the administration, and the government was changed and the charter annulled. He was appointed counsellor under Dudley but declined.

Mr. B. was considered at the head of the moderate party; and, when the charter was demanded by king Charles, thought it better that it should be surrendered, than that it should be taken away by judgment, as in that case it might be more easily resumed. The king promised lenity on compliance, and threatened severity, if the colony forced him to a judgment against the charter. He judged it wise and prudent to save part of the privileges of the colony, rather than lose the whole. It was, moreover, submitting to the necessity of the times, and to a power they were unable to resist. He was reproached for his pusillanimity;

but his views were probably best for the country. The censure of the opposite party ought not to transmit reproach to posterity, or in the least to tarnish his character.

He strenuously opposed the arbitrary proceedings of Andross; and when, in 1689, the people put down his authority, they made their old Governor their President. He continued at the head of the administration till May 1692, at the advanced age of 89 years, when Sir William Phips arrived from England with the new charter, in which Sir William was appointed Governor, and Mr. B. first assistant. He had been in service in the government 62 years, excepting the short administration of Dudley and Andross. No man in the country has continued in so high offices, so many years and to so advanced age. He was a popular magistrate, was opposed to the witch delusion in 1692, which caused great alarm and distress at the commencement of Gov. Phips's administration. "He lived to be the Nestor of New England;" all who came over from England with him died before him.

Mr. B. was not distinguished for splendid and powerful talents; but for those abilities and qualifications, which rendered him eminently useful. He was upright in his principles, of sound judgment, strict integrity, persevering in business, and sought usefulness, rather than popularity. He was not the most highly esteemed by any party, but was despised by none. He was one of the fathers of the Massachusetts colony, and contributed much to its establishment and prosperity. He was a man of fortitude, and suffered with the other early settlers many privations and hardships, discouragements and disappointments. The first two or three years were very trying and afflicting. They were exposed to the severity of the climate with poor accommodations, to scarcity of provisions and the necessities of life, and to sickness which proved mortal to many of them.

The following inscription is on his monument erected in Salem.

SIMON BRADSTREET,

Armiger, ex ordine Senatoris in Colonia Massachusettensi ab anno 1630, usque ad annum 1673. Deinde ad annum 1679, Vice-Gubernator. Denique, ad annum 1686 ejusdem coloniz, communi et constanti populi suffragio,

GUBERNATOR.

Vir, judicio Lynceario preditus; quem nec numma, nec honos allexit. Regis auctoritatem, et populi libertatem, aequa lance libravit. Religione cerdatus, vita innocuus, mundum et vicit et deseruit, 27 die Martii, A. D. 1697, annoque Guliel: 3^{to}. IX. et Æt. 94.

Mr. B. was married in England, to Miss Ann Dudley, daughter of Mr. Thomas Dudley, when she was sixteen years old. She bore 8 children, 4 sons and 4 daughters; and died in Andover, Sept. 16, 1672. She is the most distinguished of the early matrons of our country by her literary powers, of which proof is given in a volume of poems, the 2d edition of which was printed at Boston, 1678, by John Foster, in a respectable 12mo. of 255 pp. It does honour to her education, by her frequent allusions to ancient literature and historical facts, and to her character as a daughter, a wife, a parent, and a christian. This volume is a real curiosity, though no reader, free from partiality of friendship, might coincide in the commendation of the funeral elogy of John Norton:

Could Maro's muse but hear her lively strain,
He would condemn his works to fire again.

* * * * *

Her breast was a brave palace, a *broad street*,
Where all heroic, ample thoughts did meet,
Where nature had such a tenement ta'en,
That other souls, to hers, dwelt in a lane.

Dr. Mather, in the *Magnalia*, gives a high commendation of her, "whose poems, divers times printed, have afforded a grateful entertainment unto the ingenious, and a monument for her memory beyond the stateliest marbles."

Their children were Samuel,—who had two daughters born, 1663, 1665, in Boston.

Simon in the ministry, New London, Con.

Dudley, of Andover.

John, born in Andover July 31, 1652, settled in Salem.

Ann was married to Mr. Wiggin, Exeter. ^{Nov. 5, 1690.} *Cotton 6.*

Dorothy was married to Rev. Seaborn Cotton, Hamp-
ton, June 25, 1654. ^{Aug. 1, 1654.} *d. Apr. 19, 1658.*

Hannah was married to Mr. Andrew Wiggin, Exeter, June 14, 1659.

Mary was married to Mr. Nath. Wade, Nov. 11, 1672.

Gov. Hutchinson supposes, that Sir Simon Bradstreet and Rev. Dudley Bradstreet, of Ireland, are descended from Gov. Bradstreet. *Ann [Downing] Gardner (Capt.)*

Mr. Bradstreet married for his second wife, a sister of Sir George Downing, who was in the first class graduated at H. Coll. and who was ambassador of Cromwell and Charles II. to Holland.*

Dudley Bradstreet, son of Gov. B. was a well informed man, and very useful in the town of Andover. For a number of years, he was a selectman, town clerk, and representative in the General Court. When Mr. Dudley was made president of the Council in 1686, he was appointed one of the assistants, but did not accept the appointment. During the interregnum from Andross, 1689, to the accession of Sir William Phips to the administration, 1692, he was one of the "Council for the safety of the people and conservation of the peace." He was a colonel of the militia, and many years a magistrate. In 1692, when witchcraft, a delusion, which, for a short time, raged greatly in Andover, he granted, in quick succession, 30 or 40 warrants to apprehend and imprison the supposed witches. Upon his refusing to grant any more, he was suspect-

* See Eliot's Biog. Dict. Winthrop's Journal. Hist. Coll. Hutchinson's Hist.

ed, was reported to have killed nine persons by witchcraft, and found it expedient to escape and keep secreted till the delusion had in some measure subsided. In 1698, the Indians made an assault on Andover, took him and his family prisoners, carried them about fifty rods, and dismissed them, probably on account of his previous humanity and kindness to the Indians. He occupied the house built by his father, which is now owned by Mr. S. Putnam; and, though one of the oldest in Andover, it is in a very good state. Mr. B. possessed the confidence of his townsmen, was useful, faithful and respected. He died Nov. 13, 1702. In 1673, he married Miss Ann Price. They had one son, Dudley born April 1678, graduated at H. Coll. 1698.

The estate has been sold, and none of the descendants of Gov. Bradstreet remain in Andover.

Defect in the town records makes it impracticable to render the following genealogies so complete as is desirable, especially since commencement of last century.

JOHN OSGOOD, one of the founders of the church in 1645, and the first representative for Andover in the General Court in 1651; died in October of the same year. His sons were * ² John, Stephen, Christopher, Thomas.—² *John*, a captain, often a selectman, and representative in the General Court, died 1693; his sons, ³ John, Timothy, Peter, Samuel.—³ *John* lieutenant, selectman, died 1725, aged 71, ⁴ Ebenezer, Clement, John, Josiah.—⁴ *John* major, deacon, died 1765, aged 83. Hannah, his wife, died 1774, aged 90; ⁵ Josiah, Joseph Dr. H. Coll. John colonel, Esq.—⁴ *Josiah*, ⁵ Josiah, Solomon, Jacob, Benjamin colonel, Westford, Jonathan Rev. Daniel.—⁵ *Josiah*, Methuen, ⁶ Josiah, Milford, N. H. Benjamin Hon. Methuen, Joseph, John, Samuel, Nathaniel, Thaddeus Rev.—³ *Timothy*, died 1748, aged 90.—⁴ *Timothy*, ⁵ Thomas, Isaac

* The figure prefixed to the name denotes the degree of descent from the original settler; the name in *italic letters* is the father of the sons mentioned in the same sentence.

H. Coll. Timothy, Peter.—⁵ *Peter*, ⁶ Samuel H. Coll. Peter Esq. Isaac Esq. Timothy captain.

² *Stephen*, Hooker, Stephen.—³ *Hooker*, ⁴ Hooker, Joshua, Jonathan, David, Benjamin, Moses, Aaron.

³ *Stephen*, died 1750. Hannah, d. 1774, aged 92; ⁴ *Stephen*, Isaac, Joshua.—⁴ *Stephen*, Tewksbury, ⁵ *Stephen*.

⁴ *Isaac* Capt. ⁵ *David* Rev. Medford, Jacob, Kendall physician, Peterborough.

² *Christopher* Capt. built Frye's Mills, died 1723, aged 80; ³ *Christopher*, Ezekiel.

³ *Christopher*, Billerica, built the first mills on the Concord, where the Canal intersects the river; ⁴ *Jeremiah* moved to Pomfret, Conn.

³ *Ezekiel*, ⁴ *Samuel* Capt. died 1748, aged 46.

² *Thomas*, ³ *Thomas*, Josiah.

John, Ebenezer, Nathaniel, Jeremiah, Daniel.

JOSEPH PARKER, died 1678. ² *Joseph*, Stephen, Samuel.—² *Joseph*; ³ *Joseph*; ⁴ *Joseph*, Peter, James Capt.—⁴ *Peter*, d. 1795, æt. 79; ⁵ *Peter*, Nathan colonel, Bluehill, Robert Esq. Bluehill, Isaac.

² *Stephen*, ³ *Stephen*, John, Samuel.

NATHAN PARKER, died 1685; ² *John*, Robert, Peter.—² *John*, died 1738, aged 85; ³ *John*, Nathan, Benjamin, James.—³ *John*, Jonathan.*

RICHARD BARKER, d. 1693, ² *John*, Ebenezer, William, Richard, Stephen, Benjamin.—² *John* deacon, d. 1722 with small pox, ³ *John*, Richard.

* Asa Parker, deacon of the 2d church of Boxford, died 1820, aged 90. Having engaged to stone a cellar for a blacksmith in Boxford, and thinking it possible to split stones with wedges, proposed to the blacksmith to prepare some wedges, and cases and assist in making the experiment. They first tried upon a stone about the size of a half bushel measure and succeeded; they tried a larger stone with equal success. This took place about 1773, and is supposed to be the first attempt at splitting stones in this part of the country. The business of splitting and hammering stones, soon engaged the attention of others, and has become a useful and lucrative employment.

³ *John*, ⁴ *John*, Ephraim.

² *Ebenezer*, d. 1747, aged 95 ; ³ *Ebenezer*, Nathan.

² *William*, d. 1718, aged 72 ; Mary, his wife, d. 1744, aged 88 ; ³ *William*, John.—³ *Samuel* deacon, d. 1766, aged 83 ; ⁴ *Samuel*—widow Elizabeth, d. 1779, aged 83.

² *Richard*—³ *Richard*, ⁴ *Abiel*.

² *Stephen*, ³ *Stephen*, Zebadiah, James.

² *Benjamin*, d. 1750, aged 83 ; Benjamin, Joseph, Hannaniah, d. 1767, aged 82.

JOHN STEVENS, d. 1662 ; ² *John*, Nathan, Ephraim, Joseph, Benjamin.

² *Nathan* is said to be the first white male child born in Andover. He had no son, died Feb. 1718, aged 74. ² *Ephraim*, d. 1718, aged 69, and ² *Benjamin* Esq. d. 1730, aged 73, without sons.

² *John*, ³ *John*, Nathan, Ephraim, Ebenezer, Joshua, Samuel, David, Abiel, Benjamin.

³ *John*, ⁴ *John*, Timothy.—⁴ *John*, ⁵ *John*, Isaac, Thomas, Jonathan, Daniel, Bemsley, Simon.—⁴ *Timothy*, ⁵ *Timothy*.—³ *Nathan*, ⁴ *Nathan*, ⁵ *Nathan*.

³ *Ebenezer*, ⁴ *Aaron*, Ebenezer, Phinehas Rev. Boscawen, Asa, Jacob.

⁴ *Ebenezer*, ⁵ *Amos*.—⁴ *Asa* Capt. d. 1755, aged 38 ; ⁵ *Asa*, William, Simeon.

⁴ *Jacob*, ⁵ *James*, Ebenezer. — ³ *Samuel*, ⁴ *Samuel*, Joshua, David.—⁴ *Samuel*, Peter.

³ *Abiel*, ⁴ *John*, Nathan, Abiel, David.—⁴ *John*, ⁵ *Abiel*.—⁴ *Abiel*, ⁵ *David*.

³ *Benjamin*, ⁴ *Benjamin*, ⁵ *Benjamin*, John, Ebenezer.

² *Joseph* deacon, d. 1743, aged 88 ; ³ *Joseph* Rev. Charlestown, James, Benjamin.

³ *Joseph*, ⁴ *Benjamin*, D. D. Kittery.—³ *James* Capt. ⁴ *James*, Joseph, Benjamin.

⁴ *James*, Jonathan, James.—⁴ *Joseph*, ⁵ Joseph, Jonathan, Zechariah, Cyrus.

³ *Benjamin*, ⁴ Benjamin, Theodore, George.

NICHOLAS HOLT, died 1685 ; ² Samuel, Henry, Nicholas, James, John.—Wid. Martha, d. 1703, aged 80.

² *Samuel*, d. 1703.—³ *Samuel*, d. 1747, ag. 77, ⁴ Obadiah.

² *Henry*, ³ Oliver, Henry, James, George, Josiah, Paul, William, Humphrey, Benjamin.

³ *Oliver*, ⁴ Oliver, David, Uriah, Jonathan, Joseph, Benjamin, Jacob, Thomas, William.—⁴ *Jacob*, ⁵ Jacob, Nehemiah, David.—⁵ *Jacob*, ⁶ Jacob, Nehemiah, Ephraim Esq. Stephen, Uriah Esq. David.

³ *Henry*, ⁴ Ephraim.—³ *George*, ⁴ George.—⁴ *Jonathan*, d. 1791, aged 80 ; ⁵ Jonathan deacon, Albany, Moses, H. U. Portland.

² *Nicholas*, d. 1715 ; ³ Nicholas, Thomas, James died in the war 1722. Robert, Abiel, Joshua, Daniel.

³ *Nicholas*, ⁴ Stephen, Nicholas Esq. Bluehill, Benjamin, Pembroke, Timothy Capt. Wilton, James, Nathan Rev. Joshua, Daniel.—⁴ *Joshua* Esq.* ⁵ Joshua deacon Greenfield, N. H. Peter Rev. Peterborough, John, Greenfield, Timothy, Peterborough, Solomon deacon, Stephen deacon, Greenfield.—⁴ *Daniel*, ⁵ Daniel deacon, Ashby.

³ *Thomas*, Joseph, Abiel.

² *James*, ³ Timothy, Joseph, James, Barzillai.—³ *Timothy*, ⁴ James, Timothy, Joseph.

⁴ *Joseph*, H. Coll. Wilton, ⁵ Joseph, Simeon, Valentine.

² *John*, ³ Moses and Aaron.—³ *John*, ⁴ Jeremiah, Wilton, d. 1816, aged 76 ; Amos, d. 1820, aged 80 ; ⁴ Daniel, d. 1778, aged 32.—³ *Moses*, ⁴ Moses.

* Joshua Holt Esq., a man of sound judgment, firmness and integrity, had the confidence and respect of his townsmen, was often a representative in the General Court, and thirty four years a deacon in the S. Church, and exhibited a good christian character.

EDMOND FAULKNER, died 1687 ; ² Francis, John.

² *Francis*, d. 1732, aged 80 ; Edmond, Ammi-ruhamah, Paul.

³ *Edmond*, ⁴ John.

² *John* d. 1706 ; Daniel, Joseph, d. 1780, aged 86 ; Nehemiah.

JOHN FRYE, d. 1698, aged 92 ; ² John deacon, d. 1696, having no children. ² Samuel, James, Benjamin.—² *Samuel*, wid. Mary d. 1749, aged 93 ; ³ Samuel, Nathan, Ebenezer, Benjamin Capt. Salem.—³ *Samuel*, ⁴ Peter Col. Salem, William, Samuel, James, Timothy, John.—⁴ *William*, ⁵ Philip, Moses, Peter Capt. Isaac, Daniel Capt. Nathan, William, Benjamin.—⁴ *Samuel*, d. 1812, aged 88 ; ⁵ Theophilus, Samuel.—⁴ *James*, ⁵ James, Zechariah.—⁴ *Timothy*, ⁵ Timothy, Ezekiel, Jedidiah, Peter.—⁴ *John*, ⁵ Samuel, Peter.—³ *Ebenezer*, ⁴ Ebenezer, David Capt. Jonathan, John Esq.—⁴ *Ebenezer*, ⁵ Ebenezer Capt. David, John.—³ *John*, ⁴ John, Joseph Gen. Abiel, Joshua, Isaac.—⁴ *Joseph* Gen. Joseph Capt. Samuel, Nathaniel.—⁴ *Abiel* ⁵ Abiel, Isaac Maj. Simon Hon.—⁴ *Joshua*, Joshua, John.—² *James* Capt. d. 1734, aged 81 ; ³ James, Jonathan, killed in Lovewell's fight, 1725.—³ *James* ; ⁴ *James* Col. ⁵ James, Methuen, d. 1826, ag. 86 ; Jonathan, H. Coll. Frederic Esq.—² *Benjamin*, ³ John, Nathaniel Capt. d. 1777, aged 86.—³ *John*, ⁴ Timothy, Joseph, Benjamin.—⁴ *Timothy*, ⁵ John Capt. Nathaniel.—⁴ *Joseph*, ⁵ Benjamin, Nathaniel.

⁴ Joseph Frye, born April 1711, was justice of peace, representative in the General Court, and useful in the affairs of the town. He served in the war of 1755, and was at the siege of Louisburgh. He was Colonel at the unfortunate capture of Fort William Henry by Montcalm, in 1757. "La Corne, who had great influence among the savages sent for Col. Frye, commanding the Massachusetts regiment, and informed him that he well remembered the hu-

manity he had shown to his countrymen in Nova Scotia ; that he should embrace the present opportunity to express his gratitude, and reward his humanity ; and that neither he nor any of the Massachusetts troops, should receive insult or injury from the Indians. But during the whole transaction, he kept at a distance, nor did he send a party to afford the promised protection, nor use his influence to moderate the vengeance of the Indians.

In the confusion consequent on the attack upon the defenceless troops, an Indian chief seized Col. Frye, plundered and stripped him of his clothes, even to his shirt, and then led him into the woods in a direction and manner which left no doubt as to the design of the ferocious chief. Arriving at a secluded spot, where the Colonel expected to meet his fate, he determined to make one effort for his life, and roused by desperation, with no other arms than nature gave him, he sprang upon the savage, overpowered and killed him on the spot, and fleeing rapidly into a thick wood, he eluded the search of the Indians. After wandering in various directions, for several days, subsisting wholly on whortleberries, he reached Fort Edward and joined his suffering companions.”*

He was appointed Major General on the 21st June 1775, by the Provincial Congress. He continued a short time with the troops at Cambridge in the revolutionary war.

He with his family moved to Fryeburgh among the early settlers, from whom the town received its name.

⁴ James Frye sustained various municipal offices, and was active in the service of his country. He was in the war of 1755 ; and at the commencement of the revolutionary war was Colonel in the militia. He commanded a regiment at Cambridge, of which James Bricket was Lt. Colonel, and Thomas Poor was Major. On the memora-

* Hoyt's History of Indian wars, p. 291.

able day of the battle of Bunker hill, while Major Gridley's battalion of artillery was halted on the road to Charlestown, Col. Frye (who was absent from his regiment the day before on duty, but the battle approaching had found his way to the field) riding for Charlestown, galloped up to them and demanded of the senior Captain, why this unseasonable halt ! was astonished at the reply, and ordered them instantly to the field. This veteran also animated their courage by the glorious recollection, 'this day thirty years since, I was at the taking of Louisburg, when it was surrendered to us ; it is a fortunate day for America ; we shall certainly beat the enemy.' '* In Col. Frye's regiment 15 men were killed, and 31 wounded in Bunker hill battle. He died Jan. 1776, ag. 66.

⁵ Simon Frye moved with his family to Fryeburg among the adventurers who first settled in that town. A number of families from Andover settled there, when they were obliged to travel 50 miles through the woods, and it was difficult to pass several large streams. He was an exemplary and useful citizen, an active supporter of the revolution, and of the State and General Government, and enjoyed much of the favour of the people. He was a member of the house of Representatives, of the Senate and of the Council for nearly 20 years ; and was a justice of the C. C. P. in York county, and chief Justice of the same court in the county of Oxford. He died Oct. 1822, ag. 82 years.

ROBERT BARNARD, ² John, Stephen.—² John,—³ John, ⁴ John.

² Stephen, died 1722, ag. 73 ; ³ Nathaniel, James, Robert, Stephen.

³ Robert, ⁴ Robert, Benjamin.—⁴ Robert, Stow, ⁵ Jeremiah Rev. Amherst, N. H. his mother, Wid. Mary, died 13 Oct. 1823, ag. 101 years and 6 months.

* Swett's History of Bunker hill Battle.

³ *James*, ⁴ James.

³ *Stephen*, ⁴ Stephen.

Henry Jaques, Richard Blake, Thomas Poor died 1695, had no children in Andover.

JOHN ASLETT, died 1671, ² John—none of the family remain in town.

DANIEL POOR, died 1713, aged 85; ² Daniel, John.—² *Daniel*, d. 1735, aged 79; ³ Daniel, John, Samuel, Joseph, Thomas.—³ *Daniel*, d. 1772, aged 84; ⁴ Timothy, Daniel.—⁴ *Timothy*, ⁵ Theodore.

³ *John*, ⁴ *John* d. 1811, aged 94, ate 72 annual thanksgiving dinners with his wife after marriage—she died Jan. 6th, 1820, aged 98. ⁵ *John*, ⁶ John, Henry, Timothy colonel.—³ Joseph died 1780, ag. 79. ³ *Thomas*, ⁴ Thomas colonel, Methuen, Enoch General, Exeter, Daniel deacon, South Parish, Joseph deacon, Danvers, Abraham.

³ *Samuel*.—⁴ *Benjamin* deacon, Andover, Me. ⁵ Benjamin, Belfast—⁴ *Ebenezer*, Andover, Me. ⁵ Ebenezer, physician, Senator, Castine.

⁴ ENOCH POOR, in 1775, was appointed to the command of one of the N. Hampshire regiments. He served in the war five years; and died in N. Jersey, 8th Sept. 1780, ag. 43. A funeral oration was delivered at his interment at Hackinsack by Rev. Israel Evans, his chaplain, in which his character is thus given. "He was prudent in counsel and solid in judgment, firm and steady in his resolutions, cautious of unnecessary danger, calm and undaunted in battle, vigorous and unwearied in obeying military commands, and executing enterprises; patient and persevering under hardships and difficulties, punctual and exact in the duties of the army.—He was a friend of the moral and social virtues, and taught the excellence of them by his own example. He was an advocate for public worship, always assembling the troops under his command, on all proper occasions, and giving his own personal attendance.

“From Boston to Canada, from Canada to the fortresses on lake Champlain, from thence in various marches, encounters and hardships, until his troops fought the army of Burgoyne on the heights of Behmus, where in repeated battles, and in the convention of Saratoga, he was entitled to a large share of those laurels, which crowned the American arms.” In 1779, he accompanied Gen. Sullivan in the wilderness as far as the Genesee and defeated the savage enemy. In 1780, he commanded a brigade under Maj. Gen. La Fayette.

WILLIAM BALLARD, ² Joseph, William, John.—² *Joseph* d. 1722, ³ Joseph, William, Hezekiah, Uriah.—³ *Joseph* d. 1732, aged 65. ⁴ Jeremiah, Joseph, Josiah, Benjamin, Timothy.—⁴ *Josiah*, d. 1780, aged 81; ⁵ William,—⁴ *Timothy*, ⁵ Timothy, John, Nathan, Joseph.—⁵ *Timothy*, ⁶ Timothy, William, Joshua.—⁵ *Nathan*, Concord, ⁶ Nathan, John. ⁴ *Benjamin*, ⁵ Joseph physician, Concord.

³ *Hezekiah*, ⁴ *Hezekiah* deacon, ⁵ Hezekiah. ³ *Uriah*, ⁴ *Uriah* d. 1803, aged 90; ⁵ Uriah, Fryeburg.

² *William*, ³ Enoch, John, Peleg, Thomas.

² *John* d. 1715, aged 62; ³ John, Jonathan, ³ *Sheremiah*, ⁴ John.

JOHN LOVEJOY d. 1690; ² John, William, Christopher, Joseph, Nathaniel, Ebenezer.

² *John*, ³ John.—² *William* deacon, ³ William, Henry, Caleb, Samuel.

³ *William*, ⁴ *William* Capt.—³ *Henry*, ⁴ Henry, David, Joshua, ⁴ *Henry* d. 1796, aged 92.

⁵ *William*, ⁶ William, Samuel Maj. Wilton. Henry, David.—⁴ *Joshua*, ⁵ Joshua Esq. deacon, Sanbornton.

² *Christopher*, d. 1737, aged 76; ³ Christopher, d. 1732 aged 45.—³ *Hezekiah*; Widow Hannah died 1805, aged 101 years, having had 336 descendants; ⁴ Hezekiah, Capt., Amherst. ⁵ *Jonathan*, Jonathan.

² *Joseph*, d. 1737, aged 76. ³ *Joseph*, ³ *Benjamin*, ⁴ *John*.

² *Nathaniel* d. 1751, aged 84. ³ *Nathaniel*, *Timothy*, *Ezekiel*—³ *Nathaniel* Capt. ⁴ *Nathaniel* Gen. H. U.

² *Ebenezer* died 1759, aged 86. ³ *Ebenezer*, *John*—³ *Ebenezer*, ⁴ *Ebenezer*—Wid. *Mary Lovejoy* died 1795, aged 98; average age of five sons of *John Lovejoy* is 83 years and 7 months.

ANDREW ALLEN, died 1690—² *Andrew*, *John*—² *Andrew*, ³ *James*, *Andrew*, *Thomas*—³ *Andrew*, ⁴ *James*, *John*—² *John*, ³ *John*.

JOHN RUSS, died 1692, ² *John*, *Jonathan*, *Thomas*, *Josiah*, *Joseph*.

² *Thomas*, ³ *Thomas*.—None of the name now in Andover.

GEORGE ABBOT married *Hannah Chandler*, 1647, died Dec. 1681; she died June, 1711, aged 82, ² *John*, *Joseph*, killed by the Indians, 1676, *George*, *William*, *Benjamin*, *Timothy*, *Thomas*, *Nathaniel*, *Hannah*, *Sarah*, *Elizabeth*; ten had families in Andover and 72 children; 30 of these had families in Andover, and 14 in other places; average age of the ten 67 years and 8 months.—² *John* deacon, died 1721, aged 73; ³ *John*, *Joseph*, *Stephen*, *Ephraim*, *Joshua*, *Ebenezer*, *Sarah*, *Priscilla*; average of the eight 80 years and 3 months.—³ *John* deacon, died 1754, aged 79; ⁴ *John*, *Barachias*, *Abiel* H. Coll. *Joseph*; average age of three, 78 years 10 months.—⁴ *John* Capt. died 1793, aged 89; ⁵ *John*, *Ezra* died 1760, in the war, *Abiel*, *Jeremiah*, *William*—⁵ *John* Capt. died 1818, aged 82, ⁶ *John* H. U. *Ezra*, *Benjamin* L. L. D. *Exeter*, *Abiel* D. D. *Beverly*.—⁵ *Abiel* Esq. deacon, *Wilton*, died 1809, aged 68, ⁶ *Abiel* H. U. *Jacob* H. U. *Benjamin* Esq. *Temple* Me. died 1823, aged 53; *Ezra* deacon, *Samuel* H. U.—⁵ *Jeremiah*, *Wilton*, died 1825, aged 82; ⁶ *Jeremiah*, *Zebadiah*—⁵ *William*

Esq. Wilton, died 1793, aged 45, ⁶ William H. U. Castine, John physician, Hampden, Timothy Esq. Herman physician Belfast, died 1825, aged 42, Ezra Esq. Jackson, Isaac Esq. Jackson, Me.—⁴ *Barachias* died 1784, aged 77, ⁵ Moses Capt. died 1826, aged 90. *Barachias*, Wilton, died 1812, aged 73.—⁴ *Joseph*, Chester Vt. died 1789, aged 70, ⁵ Joseph, Abiel, John, Ebenezer.—³ *Joseph*, died 1757, aged 80, ⁴ *Joseph*, ⁵ Joseph, Andover, Vt.—³ *Stephen*, died 1766, aged 82, ⁴ Stephen, Ephraim, Samuel.—⁴ *Stephen*, ⁵ Stephen Capt. in revolutionary war, Major General of Essex militia, merchant, Salem, a benevolent and useful citizen, died 1813, aged 64, George, Abner, Albany, Me.—⁴ *Ephraim*, ⁵ Ephraim, miller—³ *Ephraim*, died 1748, aged 66, ⁴ Ephraim, Amherst, N. H. Joshua, Amherst, Daniel, Josiah, Amherst, Ebenezer, Peter, Kingston, N. H.—³ *Joshua*, Billerica about 1708, deacon, town clerk 31 years, died 1769, aged 84. ⁴ Joshua deacon, died 1807, aged 85, without issue, John, Oliver, died 1796, aged 69, leaving no sons, David—⁴ *John* deacon, Westford, died 1791, aged 78, ⁵ *John*, ⁶ *John* H. U. Counsellor at law, Senator, &c. ⁷ John W. Pitt, H. U.—⁶ *Abel*, ⁷ Julian, H. U.—⁴ *David* died 1801, aged 72, ⁵ David H. U. died 1804, aged 33, Blaney Esq.—³ *Ebenezer*, ⁴ Isaac, James physician, Dracut—⁴ *Isaac*, ⁵ Ebenezer, Isaac, Simon, moved to Fryeburg—² *George* Capt. died 1736, aged 81, ³ Joseph, Nathan, Daniel, George, Henry, Isaac—³ *George* Capt. died 1768, aged 75, ⁴ George, Samuel Esq. merchant, Boston, removed to Andover 1776, a founder of the Theological Institution, to which he gave the greater part of a very large estate; died April 1812, aged 80, without children. His wife died 1816, aged 89.—⁴ *George* Esq. Col. died Dec. 1775, aged 51, ⁵ George merchant, Salem, died 1784, aged 36, John Lovejoy, Samuel H. U.—⁵ *John Lovejoy* Esq. ⁶ John Lovejoy H. U. George Capt. died 1822,

aged 37; Samuel, William Lovejoy—³ *Henry* died 1776, aged 80, ⁴ *Henry* Capt. died 1805, aged 80, ⁵ Henry H. U. Isaac. ³ *Isaac* H. U. deacon died 1784, aged 85.—⁴ *Isaac* deacon, ⁵ Isaac, William, Concord N. H.—² *William* died 1713, aged 56, ³ James, Paul, Philip—³ *James* Concord, about 1737 died 1778, aged 83. ⁴ James, Reuben died 1822, aged 99 and 10 months; Amos died 1821, aged 95.—³ *Paul*, Pomfret, Con. ⁴ Nathan, William, Darius, Benjamin, Isaac, Asa—³ *Philip*, Hampton, Con. ⁴ Joseph Col. Ellington. No male Descendants of ² William remain in Andover—² *Benjamin* died 1703, aged 41, ³ Benjamin, Jonathan, David, Samuel no children—³ *Benjamin*, ⁴ Benjamin, Daniel, Abiel, Jacob died 1760 in the war—⁴ *Benjamin* Capt. Hollis, ⁵ Benjamin, Samuel, George, Joel, Jacob.—⁴ *Daniel* Dracut, died 1793, aged 67, ⁵ Daniel, William, Samuel, Jonathan.—⁴ *Abiel* physician, ⁵ Abiel, Benjamin Capt. deacon, Newburyport.

³ *Jonathan*, died 1770, aged 82, ⁴ Jonathan, David, Pembroke, N. H. Nathan, died 1798, aged 80, Job, Samuel, Pembroke.

⁴ *Jonathan*, died 1794, aged 80, ⁵ Jonathan, William, Wilton died 1807, aged 61. Nathan.

⁵ *Jonathan*, died 1721, aged 81, ⁶ Jonathan, Bethel, Me. Stephen Capt.—⁴ *Job*, Pembroke, ⁵ Nathan, Job Wilton—⁵ *Nathan* deacon ⁶ Nathan, Job Capt. Abel Capt. Paschal deacon, Jeremiah, Amos Dexter, Me. Joshua Dexter —³ *David*, ⁴ David, Solomon, Jonathan—⁴ *David*, ⁵ Josiah, Samuel, David, Benjamin—⁴ *Solomon*, Dracut, ⁵ Solomon, Colby, ⁴ Jonathan, Capt. died 1817, aged 78, ⁵ Jonathan, David, Nathan, Benjamin, Solomon—² *Timothy*, died 1730, aged 67,—³ *Timothy*, died 1766, aged 73, ⁴ Timothy, Asa, Nathan,—⁴ *Asa* died 1796, aged 75; Elizabeth his wife died 1819, aged 93, ⁵ Timothy, Caleb, Daniel died 1776, in the army, Nathan Billerica—⁵ *Timothy* died 1826, aged 80;

⁶ Asa, Daniel H. U.—⁵ *Caleb*, ⁶ Caleb Capt. Chelmsford, Timothy, Orlando, Charles, Gardner, Samuel, Daniel—⁴ *Nathan* Wilton, ⁵ Paul, Nathan, Timothy.

² *Thomas*, died 1728, aged 62, ³ *Thomas*, Edward, George, Zebadiah, Benjamin, Isaac.

³ *Thomas*, died 1774, aged 75, ⁴ *Thomas*, Jabez, Concord, N. H. Aaron, Fryeburg, Joseph, died at Quebec, 1758, Nathan Concord, Jesse Concord—⁴ *Thomas*, died 1775, aged 46, ⁵ *Thomas* Esq. Providence, died 1826, aged 65—³ *Edward*, Concord, ⁴ *Edward*, born Jan. 7th. 1731, first white male child born in Concord, ¹ *Timothy*—³ *George* deacon, Concord, ⁴ *George*, Daniel, Joseph, Samuel, Nathan, Stephen.—³ *Benjamin*, Concord, ⁴ *Isaac*, ⁴ *Benjamin*, ⁵ *Ephraim* Rev. Greenland, Benjamin, Hartland, Vt. Isaac, Hartland, Theodore,—² *Nathaniel*, died 1749, aged 78, ³ *Nathaniel*, Joseph, Jeremiah—³ *Nathaniel* Capt. Concord, ⁴ *Nathaniel*, Joshua, Jeremiah, Conway, N. H.—⁴ *Nathaniel*, ⁵ *Nathaniel* C., Moses, Philip, Joshua, Levi, David, Joseph—⁴ *Joshua* Capt. ⁵ *Nathaniel*, John Sullivan, Joshua Rev. died 1824, Norfolk, Va.

³ *Joseph* deacon, died 1787, aged 82, ⁴ *Joseph*, Jacob, Nathaniel—⁴ *Joseph*, Wilton, ⁵ *Joseph*, Keene, Joshua, Nelson, James Esq. Billerica, Israel, Jedidiah—⁴ *Jacob*, Wilton, ⁵ *Jacob*, John Stevens H. U. died 1805, aged 25.—⁵ *Jacob*, ⁶ *Jacob*, Bowd. Coll. Prof. Am. Coll., John Stevens Cabot, B. Coll. Gorham Dummer, B. Coll. Charles Edward, Samuel Phillips.—⁴ *Nathaniel*, Wilton, ⁵ *Nathaniel*, Peter.

³ *Jeremiah*, Billerica, ⁴ *Jeremiah*, William.—⁴ *Jeremiah*, ⁵ *Jeremiah*, Jonas, Silas, William.

⁴ *Jacob* Abbot, Esq. Wilton, representative to the General Court, Counsellor, Justice C. C. P. for Hillsborough Co.; moved to Andover, a useful Trustee of Phillips Academy; moved to Brunswick, Me. an active overseer of Bowd.

Coll. Senator for Cumberland Co.; died 1820, aged 74. He was sagacious, honest, pleasant, useful, and respected.

ANDREW FOSTER, died 1685, May, aged 106—² *Andrew*, ³ *Abraham* died 1723, ⁴ *Joseph*, *Andrew*, *Abraham*—⁴ *Jacob* died 1806, aged 88. *Abigail*, his wife died 1802, aged 83, ⁵ *Jacob*, *Isaac*.

THOMAS CHANDLER Capt. son of William and Annice died 1703, *Hannah* his wife died 1717, aged 87, ² *John*, *William*, *Thomas*, *Henry*, *Joseph*—² *John* Capt. died 1721; his wife *Hannah* died 1741, aged 90, ³ *John*, *Zebadiah*, *Abiel*—³ *John** Capt. died 1740, aged 60, ⁴ *John*, *Joshua*.

² *William*, ³ *Josiah*, *Philemon*, *Zechariah*—³ *Josiah*, *Samuel H. U.*, *Jonathan*.

³ *Philemon*, ⁴ *William*, *Philemon* died 1798, aged 81—⁴ *William*, ⁵ *Isaac*, *Philemon*, *Dover*.

² *Thomas* Capt. died 1737, aged 73. ³ *Thomas*, *Timothy*, *Ephraim*, *David*—³ *Thomas*, ⁴ *James H. U.* *John H. U.*—³ *David*, ⁴ *David*, *Daniel*, *Samuel H. U.*, *John*.

² *Henry*, ³ *Henry*, *Samuel*, *Daniel*, *Nehemiah*.

² *Joseph*, died 1734, aged 65, ³ *Joseph*, *Isaac*, ³ *Nathan*, died 1784, aged 77.—⁴ *Nathan*, ⁵ *Nathan*, *Concord*, *N. H.*

³ *Joseph*, *Salisbury*—⁴ *Joseph* Capt. *Epping*, died 1776, Sept. at Mount Independence, ⁵ *John Monmouth*, Me. 1784—Several years Representative and Senator in the Legislature, Mass.; Sheriff of Kennebec Co.; Major General of militia; Brigadier General during the last war;

* Capt. John Chandler, celebrated for wrestling, finding no champion who could throw him, and being informed that Rev. Mr. Wise of Ipswich excelled in this art and had not been thrown, made a journey on purpose to try his strength and skill. Mr. Wise on being requested to wrestle declined, having relinquished the practice as unsuitable to his profession. Being earnestly solicited by Mr. Chandler, they went into the door yard, which was fenced by a wall set into the bank, took hold and began to play, when Mr. Wise suddenly with a *trip and twitch* threw him over the wall upon his back. Mr. Chandler rose and requested another trial, but Mr. Wise refused. So the Capt. returned home sadly disappointed.

1805, four years Representative to Congress ; 1820 Senator of the Congress of the U. S. ; 1823, reelected to the same office for the term of six years. A Trustee of Bowdoin College.

JOB TYLER. ² Moses died 1727 aged 85. ² Hopestill, Samuel—² *Moses*, ³ Moses, John, Joseph, Ebenezer, Job, Samuel, Nathaniel, Jonathan, James, Joshua.

² *Hopestill*, ³ James, Hopestill—² *John*, ³ John, Nathan, Robert.

EDMOND INGALLS came from Lincolnshire to Lynn, 1629 ; his sons were ² Samuel, Henry and Joseph. Samuel has posterity in Lynn.

² *Henry* settled in Andover, died 1719, aged 92, wid. Sarah died 1728, aged 90, ³ Henry, Stephen, John, James, Josiah, Francis—³ *Henry*, ⁴ Henry, Francis, Joseph—⁴ *Henry*, ⁵ Henry, David, John, Isaac—⁵ *Henry* Capt. died 1803, aged 84, ⁶ Henry, Solomon deacon, Daniel, Putnam—⁵ *David*, David, Israel—⁵ *John*, ⁶ John Col. Jedidiah H. U.—⁴ *Francis*, ⁵ Ebenezer, Francis, Abijah—⁵ *Ebenezer*, ⁶ Samuel, James—⁵ *Abijah*, ⁶ Jeremiah, Jonathan, Hutchinson, Ezra—⁴ *Joseph*, ⁵ Joseph, ⁵ Calvin D. C. Rev. Stafford—⁵ *Joshua*, ⁶ Stephen, Simon—³ *James*, ⁴ *James*, ⁵ James Esq., Ephraim—⁵ *James*, ⁶ Charles D. Coll. 1790, Attorney, Alfred—³ *Josiah*, ⁴ *Josiah* deacon, ⁵ Ebenezer Amos, Simeon, Jonathan—³ *Samuel*, ⁴ Samuel, Moses—⁴ *Samuel* deacon, ⁵ Samuel, Timothy—⁴ *Moses*, ⁵ Daniel, Benjamin, William, John—⁵ *Daniel*, ⁶ Samuel, Fletcher—⁵ *Benjamin*, Micajah Capt.—⁵ *William* Newburyport, William H. U. 1790, M. D. Boston—³ *Stephen*, ⁴ *Ephraim*, ⁵ Ephraim—³ *John*, ⁴ John, Stephen, Benjamin—⁴ *John*, John—⁴ *Stephen*, ⁵ Stephen—⁴ *Benjamin*, ⁵ Benjamin—³ *Francis*, ⁴ Nathan, Josiah, Phinehas deacon, Francis, Jonathan.

RALPH FARNUM married Elizabeth Holt, 1658, ² Ralph, John, Henry, Thomas, Ephraim—² *Ralph*, ³ Henry, Ralph,

Daniel, William, Nathaniel, Barachias, Benjamin, Josiah—
Henry, Henry, Manasseh—² *John*, ³ John deacon, died
 1762, aged 77. Wid. Joanna, died 1785, aged 98—³ *James*,
⁴ James—² *Ephraim*, ³ Ephraim, James, Joseph.

THOMAS FARNUM, married Elizabeth Sibborn 1660,
² *Thomas*, ³ Ebenezer.

JOHN FARNUM and Rebekah Kent were married 1667,
² John, Stephen, Jonathan, Thomas, David—² *John*, ³ John
 —³ *Jonathan*, ³ Jonathan—² *David*, ³ Peter.

GEORGE ABBOT, son of George, who died at Rowley
 1647, leaving two other sons, Nehemiah and Thomas, was
 married to Sarah Farnum, 1658 ; He died 1689. ² George,
 John, Nehemiah, Samuel ; ² *George* died 1724, aged 66,
³ George, Uriah, Jacob, Brookfield, Obed, Bedford, Moses
 —³ *Uriah* died 1770, aged 77, ⁴ John, Uriah, William,
⁴ *John* died 1779, aged 54, ⁵ *Nehemiah*, ⁶ John, Portsmouth,
 Butler, Newburyport—³ *Obed*, Bedford, ⁴ Moses, has pos-
 terity in Bedford—² *Nehemiah* deacon, esteemed for his
 christian virtues, died 1750, aged 83, ³ Nehemiah, Abiel,
 settled in Windsor, Con. Zebadiah, John Tolland, Con.—
³ *Nehemiah* Lexington, ⁴ Nehemiah physician Chelmsford,
 died 1785. William, Joseph,—⁴ *William* died 1798, aged
 74, ⁵ Jeduthan, Bigsby—⁵ *Jeduthan* Capt. ⁶ Jeduthan, Amos
 deacon—⁵ *Bigsby*, ⁶ William, Benjamin Col. Joseph, Hen-
 ry, Asa, Samuel, Nehemiah, Timothy, Warren M. D.—
³ *Zebadiah*, ⁴ Nehemiah, Zebadiah—⁴ *Nehemiah* died
 1808, aged 77. Trustee and Treasurer of Phillips Academy,
⁵ Nehemiah, Abiel, William Lovejoy H. U.—⁵ *Abiel*,
 Nehemiah—⁴ *Zebadiah* deacon, trader, died 1793, aged 54,
⁵ Zebadiah deacon, Herman.

³ Obed was on the committee to attend the council at
 the ordination of Mr. Penniman. When the Council as-
 sembled, Mr. C. objected against Mr. E. sitting in council.
 The council entered into conversation on the subject, and

delayed so long, that the people were apprehensive that the ordination would not be performed that day. Mr. Abbot called for a bowl, lemons, sugar, &c. made a bowl full of punch, carried it to the council chamber, begged leave to call the attention of the gentlemen a moment, said, that they had been laboring a long time and needed refreshment, and hoped they would receive it kindly; and, if perchance, they should discover a fly or mote in the punch, they would carefully remove it without spilling all the punch or breaking the bowl. The gentlemen with good humour drank the punch, took the hint and proceeded immediately to the business of the ordination.

THOMAS ABBOT married Sarah Steward, 1664, ² Thomas, Joseph, Nathaniel, John—² Thomas died 1753, aged 86, ³ Thomas—² Nathaniel, ³ Nathaniel—² John, ³ John, Jonathan, Philip, John. These with families moved to Andover, Me., and no descendants of Thomas remain in town.

MARK GRAVES, ² Abraham, Mark, Thomas—² Abraham, wid. Sarah died 1759, aged 90, ³ Samuel, Thomas, Eleazer, John. Descendants have left Andover. Wid. Sarah died 1787, aged 80.

STEPHEN JOHNSON, ² Francis, born 1666. Stephen, Joseph, Benjamin—² Francis, ³ Francis, Adam, Samuel, Jonathan, William.

THOMAS JOHNSON, died 1719, aged 88, ² John, died 1741, aged 74. Thomas, James, Peter, ² Josiah, ³ David—² James, ³ James, Andrew, Peter, Obadiah died 1780, aged 81. Joseph—⁴ James, ³ James, Peter.

TIMOTHY JOHNSON, ² John born 1677, Timothy, Samuel, Peter—² John died 1761, aged 84, ³ John, ⁴ John—² Timothy, ³ Timothy, Samuel.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, died 1725, aged 75, ² Benjamin, William, Caleb—² Benjamin, ³ Benjamin. Col. Samuel

Johnson, died Nov. 12, 1796, *Æt.* 84, active and useful in the affairs of the town and esteemed.

Major Samuel Johnson died August 1824, aged 81, an active officer in the war of the revolution.

• ROBERT RUSSELL, died 1710, aged 80, ² Robert, Thomas, Joseph, Benjamin, John—² *Robert* died 1689, in war, ³ Thomas—² *Thomas* died 1731, aged 68, ³ Thomas, Peter, Joseph—² *Benjamin*, ³ Benjamin—² *James*, ³ Thomas—² *John*, died 1778, aged 96 years 4 months ³ John, Joseph.

WALTER WRIGHT, died 1712, aged 70, ² Walter, born 1668, Christopher, John, Thomas, Joseph—² *John*, John, Joshua. Wid. Mary, died 1754, aged 80—² *Joseph*, Joseph.

JOSEPH ROBINSON, died 1719, aged 75, ² Dane, ² *Joseph* died 1761, aged 83. Joseph,—² *Dane*, ³ Dane.

JOSHUA WOODMAN, died 1703, aged 67, in Byfield, ² Joshua born 1672, Jonathan, Benjamin.

JOSEPH MARBLE, married to Mary Faulkner 1671, ² Joseph, Jonathan, Edmond.

SAMUEL MARBLE, ² Samuel, born 1660, Freegrace, Enoch, Noah, Daniel, Job and Rebekah, twins, born 1695.

JOHN REMINGTON, ² Joseph, born 1650, Thomas.

ROBERT EIMES, or AMES, ² Daniel born 1663, John, Robert, Jacob, Joseph, Nathan,—² *John*, ³ John.

SAMUEL PRESTON, died 1738, aged 85, ² Samuel, William, Jacob, John, Joseph—² *Samuel* died 1717, aged 45, ³ Samuel, Isaac—² *Jacob*, ³ Benjamin—² *John*, ³ Thomas, John—² *Joseph*, ³ Joseph.

ALEXANDER SESSIONS, ² John, born 1674, Alexander, Timothy, Samuel, Nehemiah, Josiah, Joseph.

DANIEL BIGSBIE, died 1717, aged 66, ² Daniel, Thomas, David, Joseph.

HENRY GRAY, came to Andover with ² *Robert*, died

1718, aged 84, ³ Edward, Thomas, Braviter, Aaron — *Edward*, died 1759, aged 80, ⁴ Edward, Henry, Samuel, Aaron — ³ *Braviter*, ⁴ Joseph, Braviter — ³ *Robert*, ³ Jonathan, Timothy deacon, Wilton died 1793, aged 74. ⁵ Timothy, James Best and Jonathan, died in the war, Joseph.

SAMUEL WARDWELL, died 1692. ² William, Samuel, Eliakim, Wid. Margaret died 1795, aged 88. — ² *William*, died 1751, aged 78, William, died 1789, aged 83. Jonathan, John — ² *Samuel*, ⁵ Samuel.

JOHN MARSTIN, ² Ephraim born 1174, Benjamin, John.

JACOB MARSTIN, died 1727, ² Jacob, born 1688. Daniel, John, Samuel.

WILLIAM BLUNT, died 1709, aged 67, ² William, Samuel, Hanborough — ³ *William*, died 1738, aged 67, David, John H. U. Jonathan, Ebenezer. Isaac died 1798, aged 87.

ANDREW PETERS, died 1713, aged 77, came with his family, ² Andrew, William, John, Samuel — ² *Andrew*, ³ *Andrew*, ³ Andrew, Sibbon. — ² *William*, ³ John — ² *Samuel*, died 1736, ³ Samuel, born 1697, Andrew Rev. William, John Beamsley — ² *Samuel*, Joseph — ³ *William*, Medfield, died 1786 or 7, aged 85. Hannah, his wife died 1796, aged 93, ⁴ Joseph died 1800, aged 71, Benjamin aged 72, Mary aged 81, Adam 79, Eve 87, Taphenes 77, Andrew 80, Nathan 77, Jethro, living in 1824, aged 80, Finis died 1822, aged 73; Average age of ten 77 years and 8 months. — ³ *John*, ⁴ John Esq. Bluehill, died 1823, aged 30, Andrew, died 1825, aged 80, Ariel, Joseph. — ⁴ *John*, ⁵ John, James Lemuel, Daniel — ⁴ *Andrew*, ⁵ Andrew, John, Daniel — ³ *Joseph*, Henry A. H. U. John, Joseph, Jeremy.

JOHN BRIDGES, died 1736, ² James, Samuel — ² *James*, ³ James, John, — ³ *John*, ⁴ Moody died 1736, James, John. — ⁴ *James*, ⁵ Moody col.

JOSEPH WILSON, died 1718, aged 75, son, as it is said, of Rev. John Wilson, Boston, ² Joseph born 1677, John —

² *Joseph*, ³ *Joseph*—² *John*, ³ *John*, ⁵ *Joshua* deacon, Abiel Esq. Wilton.

EDWARD PHELPS, ² *Edward*, *John*—² *Edward*, ³ *Edward*, Robert.

SAMUEL PHELPS, died 1746, aged 95, ² *Samuel*, *John*, *Joseph*, *Thomas*—² *Samuel*, ³ *Samuel*, Wid. *Hannah*, died 1746, aged 94. *Francis*, *Joseph*—³ *Samuel*, died 1756, in war, ⁴ *Joshua*, *Henry*—³ *Francis*, ⁴ *Timothy*, *Joseph*—⁴ *Joseph* died 1822, aged 78. ⁵ *Joseph*, *Elisha*, Wid. *Elizabeth* died 1828, aged 92.

MOSES HAGGETT, ² *Moses*, *William*, *Timothy*, *Thomas*—² *Moses*, ³ *Moses*, *Henry*.

JOHN GRANGER, died 1725, aged 70, ² *John*, *Daniel*, *Samuel*.

ABRAHAM MOAR, died 1706, ² *Timothy* born 1688, *Abraham*, *Daniel*.

SAMUEL MARTIN, wid. *Abigail*, died 1739, aged 87. ² *Samuel*, born 1680, *John*, *Nathaniel*—² *John*, died 1764, aged 79, ³ *Joseph*, *Jonathan* Wilton, died 1824, aged 91.

EPHRAIM FOSTER, died 1746, aged 88, ² *Ephraim*, *John*, *David*, *Moses*, *Joshua*, *Aaron*—² *Ephraim*, ³ *Jedidah* H. C. ⁴ *Theodore* senator U. S. *Dwight* senator U. S. —² *John*, ³ *John*, *Stephen*—³ *John*, ⁴ *John*, *Ephraim*, *William*—⁴ *John*, *Joseph*, *Jonas*, *Moody*—⁴ *William*, ⁵ *William*, *Jacob*, *John*, *Israel*—³ *Stephen*, ⁴ *David*, *Stephen*, *Simeon*, *John*, *Nathan*, *Daniel*—⁴ *David*, ⁵ *Samuel*, *Moses*—⁴ *Stephen*, ⁵ *Stephen*, *John*, *Samuel*, *Joseph*, *Ebenezer*—⁴ *John*, *Stephen* Rev. *Isaac*—⁴ *Nathan*, *Nathan*—⁴ *Daniel*, *Daniel*, *John*—² *David* deacon, ³ *David*—² *Moses*, *Pembroke*, ³ *Ephraim*, *Moses*, *Asa*, *Caleb*, *Daniel*—⁴ *Asa* ⁵ *Asa*, *Oliver*, *Richard*, *Joseph* F., *Stephen*, *Frederic*, *Moses*—³ *Caleb*, ⁴ *Caleb*.—² *Aaron*, *Bolton*, ³ *Elijah*.

JOHN ASLEBE, died 1728, aged 72, Wid. *Mary*, died 1740, aged 84, ² *John*.

JOHN CARLTON, died 1745, aged 87. ² John, Christopher, Joseph, Daniel, ² *John*, ³ Joshua, ² *Christopher*, ³ Isaac.—² *Joseph*, ³ Joseph.

LAURENCE LACY, ² Laurence born 1683.

THOMAS AUSTIN, ² Thomas, born 1691. Benjamin, Daniel, Abiel.

SAMUEL AUSTIN, died 1753, aged 83. Wid. Lucy, died 1759, aged 88. ² Samuel, ³ John, Daniel.

ROBERT SWAN, ² Richard, born 1691—*Joshua*, ³ Joshua, Caleb Capt.

HENRY BODWELL, ² Josiah, born 1686, Henry, James, Daniel—² *James*, ³ James.

JOHN FARRINGTON, ² Edward, born 1662 in England, came from Lynn to Andover—² *Edward*, ³ John, born 1693, Jacob, Edward, ³ *Daniel*, ⁴ Daniel Capt. moved to Fryeburg 1764, died 1819, aged 88, Thomas, Jacob, Phineas Wilton, Philip Capt. John, Wilton, died 1802, aged 48.

THOMAS CARRIER, from Wales, died in Colchester, Con. aged 109 years. ² Thomas, Richard, Andrew—² *Thomas*, ³ Thomas—² *Richard*, ³ John.

SAMUEL BLANCHARD, born, Aug. 1629, came to N. England, 1639, married, 1654, ² Jonathan, Joseph, Thomas, John. Samuel moved from Charlestown to Andover 1686, died April 1707, aged 77. Jonathan and Thomas settled in Andover—² *Jonathan*, ³ Jonathan born 1686, David, Jacob, Benjamin.

² *Thomas*, died 1759, aged 85, ³ Thomas, born 1700. Joseph, Josiah, Nathaniel, Isaac.

³ *Josiah*, died 1783, aged 78, ⁴ Josiah, Joshua, Benjamin,—⁴ *Joshua* Wilton, ⁵ Joshua Capt. Amos deacon, Andover. Abel physician Pembroke, N. H.

⁴ *Benjamin*, Wilton, ⁵ Benjamin, Isaac,

JOSEPH EMERY, died 1721, ³ Joseph, born 1696.

JOHN GUTTERSON, ² John, born 1692, William, Samuel.

HUGH STONE, ²John, Simon, Daniel, Hugh—² *John*,
³ John, Joseph.

The first settlers of Andover, like the other settlers of New England were puritans, and left their native country to enjoy civil and religious liberty. They were men of stout hearts, braved the ocean and the greater hardships of the wilderness. Their resolution and fortitude were equal to their trying situation. They felt like a band of brothers, ever ready to encourage and assist one another. Their privations, hardships and sufferings were endured with wonderful fortitude and cheerfulness. In a word, they exhibited a very favorable specimen of all those virtues and excellencies, which characterized the puritan settlers of New England.

CHAP. III.

INDIANS AND SUFFERINGS FROM THEM.

THE features of the Indians are good, especially those of the women ; their complexion somewhat reddish, or copper coloured ; their hair black and straight ; their limbs clean, straight, and well proportioned. A crooked or deformed person is rarely to be found among them. They are very ingenious in their way ; are quick of apprehension, sudden in despatch, subtil in their dealings, ready in invention, and in labor assiduous. They had wigwams, or cabins to defend them from the weather. These were built by uniting poles at the top, and inserting them into the ground at suitable distance. These were covered with bark, boughs of trees, or skins except an aperture at the



top for smoke, and a small place for entrance at the side. The fire was built in the centre; the ground around the fire was covered with mats, skins, or boughs, as they could afford. They used no chairs, but sat on this covering, and had no need of a table. They slept with their feet toward the fire. A whole family, and sometimes more, was accommodated in one of these cabins, which had but one room. They were commonly built near good water.

They had skins for clothing before the English came among them, from which they made mocasins for their feet. They often took fish with a kind of spear. They used bows and arrows for hunting and for war. The end of the arrow was often pointed with flint stone; these points have been found in the fields long since the Indians have departed. Their game was sometimes taken in traps, pitfalls or snares. Various instruments of stone have been found, since they have left the country. They soon found the use of hatchets, knives, fire arms, blankets, and other articles after the English came among them.

They made canoes of bark taken from large birch trees. This was sewed together with fibres, or roots. It was put into proper shape, and strengthened by ribs, or thin pieces of wood, and a rim, like the top of a basket, was fastened all round it and bound with tough bark, or fibres of roots. It was daubed with pitch to prevent leaking. With these canoes, they could pass up and down and across rivers, and they would carry several persons. They were light and might be carried with ease, round falls of water, or from one stream to another.

A few years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, the Massachusetts Indians were very much diminished by a pestilential disease and by wars. Some tribes had become extinct; others were very small. It has been stated, that from thirty thousand they were reduced to three hundred warriors.

Andover was a place of resort favorable to their mode of life. There was a plenty of fish in the Merrimack and the numerous streams running into it; the light land near the water was suitable to the cultivation of corn and beans, and the forest afforded them game. Roger with a small company had a settlement near Cochichewick brook.

Such was the kindness, such the justice and humanity of the first settlers, that they suffered very little from the Indians, for more than thirty years. An equitable consideration was paid for whatever was obtained from them. The inhabitants were able safely and quietly to pursue their business, till the breaking out of Philip's war in 1675. This rendered garrison houses necessary for refuge and defence.

These houses were sometimes made of thick timbers, sometimes filled with bricks between the studs. Sometimes they were surrounded with a rampart, or stockade. A watch was kept through the night. During the time of war, there was a garrison house in every neighborhood in the different parts of the town.

The first violence and damage occurred on the 19th April 1676. "Mr. Ephraim Stevens discovered the enemy about a mile this side of Bodwell's ferry, but escaped upon his horse, and alarmed the inhabitants. The Indians pursued and passed along the main road, without doing any mischief, till they came to the south part of the town, where they killed Joseph Abbot, and took Timothy Abbot." These were sons of George Abbot, sen. Joseph was stout and resolute, and probably made resistance; and there is a tradition, that he killed one, or more, of them, before he was slain. He was in his 24th year. Timothy was in his 13th year, was kept several months, and was brought back by a squaw who knew the family and was friendly. He had been treated by the Indians as well as circumstances would

admit ; but, as Hubbard states, was greatly pined with hunger.

“ At the same time Mr. Faulkner’s house was burned, and Roger Marks was wounded and his horse killed. They killed some cattle, but had time only to cut out their tongues, being fired upon by the people in the garrison.” A few months after, a small party of the enemy surprised and captivated Mr. Haggett and two of his sons.* July 10th 1677, John Parker, James Parker, John Phelps, and Daniel Blackhead were surprised and slain at black point in Scarborough.

“ In 1688, the Indians commenced another war with the English. Andover suffered more in this, than in the preceding war.” In August 1689, John Peters and Andrew Peters were killed by the Indians ; and in the same year, Lt. John Stevens, Benjamin Lovejoy, Eleazar Streaton and Robert Russell died in the war at the eastward. In August 1696, John Hoit and William Peters were slain. But the most severe and distressing shock, which Andover ever suffered from the Indians, was on the fifth of March 1698 ; “ when between 30 and 40 Indians surprised the town killed five persons, burnt two houses and two barns with the cattle in them—set another dwelling house and the meeting house on fire ; but the fires were happily extinguished before they had done much damage.”* The persons killed were Simon Wade, Nathaniel Brown, Penelope Johnson, aged 19, daughter of Timothy Johnson, Capt. Pascoe Chubb and Hannah his wife, aged 41, daughter of Edmund Faulkner. Chubb, two years before, had been Capt. at Pe- = *Lincoln*
me.
maquid fort, when he had treacherously murdered two chiefs of the Indians, and had greatly irritated them ; and his death afforded them as much joy, as the taking of a whole town, because they had taken, though by accident,

* Dr. Symmes’s Thanksgiving Sermon.

their beloved revenge on him for his barbarity and perfidy to their countrymen. "They took Col. Dudley Bradstreet and family and carried them about fifty rods from his house, when they halted and dismissed their prisoners without offering them the least injury; a singular instance of mercy in a people, who had always shown themselves to be cruel, and to have no mercy. The tradition is, that one Water-nummon, an Indian who lived at Newbury, and is supposed to have had a particular regard to Col. Bradstreet, undertook to conduct the Indians to his house upon these conditions, that they should neither kill nor captivate any of his family."* They took Abiel Stevens, a lad, who feigned himself lame and kept behind; the Indians hastened, expecting to be pursued, he turned, ran and made his escape, though fired upon by the Indian who took him.

"The snow being uncommonly deep, and the inhabitants unprovided with snow shoes, the Indians were not pursued."

"Assacumbuit, their principal leader, had distinguished himself in this war, by his horrid barbarities, which rendered their conduct in releasing the captives the more extraordinary."*

No assault after this has been made upon Andover; but towns near suffered severely many years afterward.

The inhabitants were obliged to use caution and often to repair to garrisons for safety. Block houses were necessary near the Merrimack to secure the fields and laborers. In the spring of 1704, four block houses were built at the expense of the Province, for £8, 8, 10, by Christopher Osgood and John Barker. It was very necessary to have a block house in Shawshin fields, as there was no garrison or dwelling house near, and many of the inhabitants raised corn and rye in these fields.

In September 1722, the town voted, "that there be a

* Dr. Symmes's Sermon.

new block-house builded against Henry Bodwell's, and the other three block-houses in said town shall be repaired, all at the town's expense." In 1735, the block-house in Shawshin field was sold for 20s to John Johnson.

The Indians were enemies very much dreaded. They concealed themselves and lay in ambush, and waited long and patiently, for an opportunity to surprise their prey. They never made their attacks openly, nor fought in the open field. The time of assault was often just before dawn of day, when they could strike the blow without resistance, and could cause the greatest panic. The inhabitants did not feel safe in their fields, and were liable to be shot down while at their labour. They frequently carried their fire-arms with them to their work. They also carried their guns, when they assembled for worship on the sabbath, and were exposed to be way laid in going and returning, and assaulted in the meeting house. They could not rest safely in their beds, without constant watch in time of war. They knew not when the enemy was near; they encamped in the wilderness, and were in the same place only a short time. It was as difficult to hunt them in the forest, as to hunt a wolf, and they were skilful at lying at ambush for their pursuers.

Under such circumstances, the early settlers suffered exceedingly, not only from actual assaults, but from alarms and constant apprehension of danger. Their labors were often interrupted, much time was lost, and much expense incurred in securing their families and property. They were exposed, and suffered frequent losses, by destruction of their cattle, houses and barns, and pillage of their fields. They were often called to perform military duty, not only to protect themselves, but the frontiers; and numbers perished in their wars, by sickness, hardships, or by the enemy. How little do we, their posterity, know of the dan-

gers, alarms, distresses, and hardships, to which they were exposed, and which they endured !

It was important to our ancestors, that peace was preserved with the natives so many years. There was no war with them near Andover for more than thirty years after the plantation was begun ; but they were obliged to attend to military duty and to be equipped. How easily might the first settlers of New England have been destroyed, had the natives been hostile, and had they combined and exerted themselves to remove their new neighbours ! Divine providence favored the arduous undertaking of settling a wilderness. The first planters were men of principle, and treated the savages with kindness and justice, and secured their confidence.

When wars commenced, the planters had increased in numbers and strength, and, with their superior skill and means of defence, they were able to protect themselves, and drive the enemy to distant parts, or weaken and destroy them, and compel them to preserve peace.

The frontier settlements were exposed, and frequently suffered depredations from the Indians, till the reduction of Canada, and the French, in 1763, ceded their territories in America to the English.

It is probable, that the Indians left Andover, at the commencement of Philip's war, and that few, if any, families have resided there since. The residence of an Indian family in Andover is not now recollected by the oldest inhabitants. They have uniformly retired from civilization, and have not long continued, where settlements have been made by the English.

In 1679, grants of land were made to Edmond Faulkner, John Farnum, and Ephraim Stevens, in consideration of losses sustained by the Indians. In 1683, a grant of six

acres was made to Joshua Woodman. Amherst, N. H. was granted, in 1738, to those who had served in Philip's war, or to their representatives. The representatives of nine belonging to Andover, had shares. This grant was made more than sixty years after the war closed.

Philip's war commenced in 1675 ; peace was established, Nov. 1676. War from 1688 to the declaration of the peace of Ryswick, in 1697—war began at the westward, in 1703 ; peace restored, in 1713, by the treaty of Utrecht. It is computed, that from 5,000 to 6,000 young men were lost in these wars ; and that the population, during that period, suffered a check of not less than 100,000 souls.

CHAP. IV.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN.

THE town records for the first twenty or twenty five years are very defective. We are left entirely in the dark concerning transactions interesting and gratifying to curiosity, if an account of them could be found. In this period, a meeting house had been built, and two ministers had been settled.

1656, March. The first town meeting noticed in the records was held at John Osgood's house.

1660. The town taking into consideration the great damage that may come to the town by persons living remote upon such lands as were given them for ploughing and planting, and so by their hogs and cattle destroy the meadows adjoining thereunto ; have ordered and do hereby order, that whosoever inhabitant or other shall build any

dwelling house in that part of the town but upon houselots, or other places granted for that end, without express leave from the town, shall forfeit twenty shillings a month for the time he shall live in any such prohibited place ;—the town having given houselots to build on, to all such as they have received as inhabitants of the town.†

1664. Attendance of every voter was required, and every neglect to come to the town meeting at the day and time appointed, subjected the delinquent to a forfeiture of twelve pence.*

The town was very attentive to have good order in their public meetings, whether for ordinary business, or public worship.

1672. It is ordered, that whatsoever dogs shall be in the meeting house on the sabbath day, the owner thereof shall pay six pence for every time being there, and G. A. jr. is appointed to take notice thereof and have the pay for his pains and to gather it up.*—If this order were still enforced, it might prevent a nuisance often troublesome to religious assemblies.

1673. It is ordered, that if any man speak in town meeting after silence commanded twice by the moderator, shall forfeit twelve pence, this order to hold good forever.*—If this order were still enforced, it would tend to the despatch of business.

Care was taken to prevent disputes, as may be seen by the following order ; that once within three years, every man that hath any land lying unfenced, shall take one of his neighbours with him, and renew the bound marks, and give the same to the selectmen, so that it may prevent future trouble ; and whosoever shall fail to do so, shall forfeit the sum of five shillings to the town use.

* Town Records.

1680. Mr. Dane, Dudley Bradstreet, George Abbot, and others were appointed a committee to seat the meeting house ;—and it was voted and agreed upon, that if any person, whether male or female, shall sit in any other place in the meeting house than what they are appointed by the aforesaid committee, shall forfeit for every such offence for the use of the town twenty pence, to be forthwith gathered by the constable by order from said committee, and if the constable faileth so to do as abovesaid, to pay said sum himself.

1679. Ordered by the selectmen, that no persons entertain others in their houses after 9 o'clock in the evening without warrantable business, on penalty of five shillings—no young persons to be abroad on Saturday or Sunday nights, nor people to entertain on these nights on the like penalty—persons unseasonably from their own homes exposed to the same forfeiture. The tithingmen were required to examine and report the breaches of these orders.

1695. Two persons were appointed by the selectmen to sit in the galleries to inspect the young on the Sabbath, and were required to notify disorderly persons to the minister, who was requested for the first offence to admonish them publicly : but on the second offence, complaint was to be made to a Justice of peace, that the offender may be punished for such crimes, as the law directs.

1684. That the town might have a correct list of taxable property, it was ordered, that all persons shall bring in a list of their ratable estate the last Monday in August at 8 o'clock from year to year, then to be examined in public meeting ; and whoever shall keep back any part of their ratable estate shall forfeit five shillings for every particular to the use of the town, according to a former order, and whoever shall not bring in their bills as abovesaid shall be rated by will and doomer. It was further,

1686. Voted and passed, that the constable from year to year, shall on the last Monday in August at 9 o'clock in the morning, call all the inhabitants of the town by name, (by inhabitants is meant all householders and persons that have management of any estate and hired servants) and if any such persons shall not then appear at the meeting house, and bring in their bills of their ratable estates, they shall pay five shillings to the use of the town.

The town early encouraged the settling of mechanics and tradesmen and the building of mills.

1664. It is agreed by the town for encouragement, that such persons as shall undertake to build a corn and a saw mill shall have liberty to cut timber on any part of the common on the west side of Shawshin river.

1673. Granted to Edward Whittington and Walter Wright five acres of land for encouragement of erecting a fulling mill, which they promise to set about the next spring.

1675. Liberty was granted to a tanner, that shall be allowed by the town, to make use of what bark is needful for his works in town, provided he fell no trees that are fit for building or mill timber.

1682. Granted liberty to any man, that the town or committee shall choose, to set up a saw mill, fulling mill, and grist mill upon Shawshin river near Rogers brook, to take up 20 acres of land adjoining said place, and to enjoy the same forever with the privilege of a townsman.

1688. It was voted, that the 20 acres of land shall be improved by Joseph and John Ballard and their heirs so long as they shall keep up a grist mill, fulling mill, &c. In the same year, it was voted to encourage setting up iron works; and in 1691, to lay off so much of Benjamin Abbot's land as will be beneficial for a corn-mill and iron works intended to be set up.

1686. Granted liberty to Henry Ingalls jr. to set up a

saw mill on Musketoe river below Boston meadow way. And to Henry Holt to set up a saw mill on Ladle meadow brook.

1693. Granted to Lt. Johnson and Ebenezer Barker the benefit of Shawshin stream against said Barker's land to erect a fulling mill.

1695. Granted to Samuel Osgood, John Abbot, jr. Thomas Abbot, sen. Joseph and Henry Chandler to set up a saw mill on Cochichewick river, two or three rods above the lower ford way.

1671. The bounds between Andover and Woburn were settled.

1718. The bounds were settled and stated between Salem and Andover.

1695. Voted, that twenty shillings be given for every wolf caught and carried to the constable.

1698. Voted, that a committee be chosen to receive anew the records of the town lands according to what papers may be found, that have been upon record before ;—our town records being taken away by the enemy Indians.

The first proprietors raised their town rates on their lots until the year 1681. Then they agreed among themselves, and all that were then householders to raise all town charges by heads and their ratable estates ; and every man was to possess all town privileges, and also to have an interest in the common lands according to what tax he paid. On the 8th of March 1702, at a general town meeting of the proprietors, a committee was appointed for settling and reviving the agreement of the proprietors and making a correct list of the names of the proper proprietors, as these were not entered on the record in 1681.

1714 Jan. 28, in town meeting 121 proprietors were added to the list made in 1702. Soon after the proprietors organized, transacted business separately from the town, and

began distinct records in 1715, and the grants, or divisions of land, were recorded in their Book. Previous to this, grants were made by the commoners, or houselot men, as they were called, and recorded in the town book. Divisions of land were laid off from time to time to the proprietors according to their several proportions, and land was sold and the money was divided accordingly.

1722. Voted by the proprietors to lay out all the clay grounds that are common to the use of the inhabitants forever.

An act was passed June 1801, by the General Court, requiring the Treasurer of the Proprietors of Andover to pay over one half of all the monies and estate, which was, or hereafter may be, in his hands as treasurer, unto the Trustees of the Free School in the North Parish in Andover, for instruction in the school; the other half was paid over to Trustees appointed in the South Parish, the income to be appropriated for instruction in the free schools of the parish.

The inhabitants of Andover were zealously engaged in opposing the arbitrary measures of the British government, were united, and, by the influence of the fathers of the town, were preserved from disorder and riotous proceedings. This will readily appear from the town records.

1765, Sept. 11th. Whereas sundry of the inhabitants of the town are threatened with injuries and abuses from riotous assemblies, said town unanimously voted their utter detestation and abhorrence of all such violent and extraordinary proceedings; and that the selectmen, the militia officers and magistrates of the town be desired to use their utmost endeavours agreeable to law to suppress the same; and that the freeholders and other inhabitants will do every thing in their power to assist them therein.

The unanimity and correct views of the town may be

seen from the following vote and instructions to their representative.

1765, Oct. 21. Voted that Col. James Frye, Deac. Isaac Abbot, George Abbot, Esq. Mr. Moody Bridges, Capt. Peter Osgood, Col. John Osgood, Capt. Asa Foster, Capt. John Foster, Capt. Peter Parker, Capt. John Farnum, be a committee to draw up instructions for the representative of the town at the great and general Court of this Province, and report as soon as may be.

The Committee appointed for the purpose aforesaid reported the following draught, which being read was unanimously accepted.

To Samuel Phillips, Esq. Representative for the town of Andover in his Majesty's province of the Massachusetts Bay.

Sir, We, the freeholders and other inhabitants of said town, legally assembled in town meeting on said day, to consider what may be proper on our part to be done at this critical conjuncture, being a time, we apprehend, that we and the rest of his Majesty's subjects of this province, as well as those of the other provinces and colonies in British America, are by sundry acts of Parliament of Great Britain, especially by an act commonly called the Stamp Act, in danger of being not only reduced to such indigent circumstances as will render us unable to manifest our loyalty to the Crown of Great Britain, as upon all occasions we have hitherto done, by cheerfully exhibiting our substance for the defence of the British dominions in this part of the world; but of being deprived of some of our most valuable privileges which by Charter and loyalty we have always thought and still think ourselves justly entitled to.

Therefore we take it to be a duty justly due to ourselves and posterity to instruct you, that you do not give your assent to any act of Assembly that shall signify any willing-

ness in your constituents to submit to any internal taxes that are under any colour imposed, otherwise than by the General Court of this province agreeable to the constitution of this government ;—That you join in such dutiful remonstrances to the King and Parliament, and other becoming measures as shall carry the greatest probability to obtain a repeal of the Stamp Act, and an alleviation of the embarrassments, the commercial affairs of this province labour under by the rigorous execution of the acts of Parliament respecting the same ;—and we also desire you to use your utmost endeavours that all extraordinary grants and expensive measures may upon all occasions as much as possible be avoided ;—and we would recommend particularly the strictest care and the utmost firmness to prevent all unconstitutional draughts upon the public treasury ;—that you would use your best endeavours, in conjunction with the other members of the General Court, to suppress all riotous unlawful assemblies, and to prevent all unlawful acts of violence upon the persons and substance of his Majesty's subjects in this Province.

The following expression of sympathy with the sufferers during the commotion respecting the Stamp Act, is honorable to the town.

1766, Sept. Being put to vote whether the town will instruct their Representative to use his influence in the Great and General Court of this Province that the sufferers in the late troublesome times in Boston may have a consideration paid them out of the Province treasury, or such other way as said Court shall judge to be most fit and equitable ; it passed in the affirmative.

1768, March, Voted that Samuel Phillips Esq. Capt. Asa Foster, Capt. Peter Osgood, George Abbot Esq. Col. James Frye, Capt. John Foster, and Mr. Joshua Holt be a Committee to consider of some measures that may tend to en-

courage prudence and manufactures, and to lessen the use of superfluities in the town, and report at the annual meeting of the town in May next.

The committee appointed as above, reported—That in order to securing to ourselves and transmitting to posterity those invaluable rights and privileges both civil and religious, which have been dearly purchased by our predecessors the first settlers of this country, the loss of which is greatly threatened by the great and growing imprudences and immoralities among us;—The Committee are humbly of opinion, that it is absolutely necessary that the inhabitants of this town use their utmost endeavours, and that they enforce their endeavours by their example, for the suppressing of extravagance, idleness and vice, and for the promoting of industry, economy and good morals; and by all prudent means endeavour to discountenance the importation and use of foreign superfluities, and to promote and encourage manufactures in the town. The above report was unanimously accepted by the town.

The town resolutely opposed the taxes imposed by parliament, as appears from the following extract from the town book.

1770, May. 'The town taking into consideration the distresses this Province is labouring under by the operation of a late act of Parliament imposing duties on tea, paper, glass, &c. made and passed for the express purpose of raising a revenue in the American Colonies without their consent, which act we apprehend is oppressive, repugnant to the natural and constitutional rights of the people, contrary both to the spirit and letter of the royal Charter granted by their majesties king William and Queen Mary to the inhabitants of this province, whereby are ordained and established the having and enjoying all liberties and immunities of free and natural born subjects; and subversive of

the great and good designs of our most worthy ancestors, who crossed the ocean, willingly exposed themselves to every danger, parted with their blood and treasure, suffered hunger, cold, and nakedness, and every other hardship human nature is capable of, to purchase and defend a quiet habitation for themselves and posterity ;—

Therefore Voted, *nemine contradicente*,

1. That it is the duty of every friend to liberty and to the British constitution to use all legal measures to prevent, if possible, the execution of said act ; and would embrace this opportunity to express our warmest gratitude to the merchants and other gentlemen of Boston and other trading towns in this province for the regular, constitutional and spirited measures pursued by them, from principles truly noble and generous, for repelling tyranny and oppression, and establishing those rights for themselves and country which they are entitled to as men and as Englishmen.

2. That we will by all legal and constitutional measures in our power support and encourage the non-importation agreement of the merchants ; and that we will have no commercial or social connexions directly or indirectly with those persons who as enemies to the country, divested of every public virtue and even of humanity itself, regardless of and deaf to the miseries and calamities which threaten this people, preferring their own private interest to the liberty and freedom of the community, are sordidly endeavouring to counteract such benevolent and salutary agreement.

3. That we will encourage frugality, industry and the manufactures of this country ; and that we will not make use of any foreign tea, or suffer it to be used in our families (case of sickness only excepted) until the act imposing a duty on that article shall be repealed and a general importation take place.

1774, Feb. 3. Resolved, That no person in this town, who has heretofore been concerned in vending tea, or any other person may on any pretence whatever, either sell himself or be in any way accessory to selling any tea of foreign importation, while it remains burthened with a duty, under penalty of incurring the town's displeasure.

1774, Dec. 26. Resolved—That it is the indispensable duty of this town strictly to conform and firmly adhere to the Association of the grand American Continental Congress, and to the resolve of the Provincial Congress of the 5th of December thereto relating, and in order that this may be thoroughly effected, that the inhabitants of the town of the age of twenty one years and upwards subscribe the following agreement; viz;—

We the subscribers having attentively considered the Association of the grand American Continental Congress respecting the non-importation, non-exportation and non-consumption of goods, &c. signed by the Delegates of this and the other Colonies on the Continent, and the Resolve of the Provincial Congress of the 5th of December thereto relating, do heartily approve the same, and every part of them, and in order to make said Association and Resolve our own personal act;—Do, by these Presents, under the sacred ties of virtue, honor, and love of our country, firmly agree and associate fully and completely to observe and keep all and every article and clause in said association and resolve contained, according to the true intent, meaning, and letter thereof, and will duly inform and give notice of every evasion or contravention of either, as far as we are able; and we further covenant, that if any person or persons of the age of twenty one years and upwards shall neglect or refuse to subscribe this agreement when tendered to him or them, that we will withdraw all commerce, trade, or dealing from such, so long as they shall continue thus inimical

to the public good, and that their names shall be entered on the records of this town, and published in the Essex Gazette as enemies to their country.

Witness our hands this — day of December, Anno Domini 1774.

It was resolved that the Constables who had any part of the Province tax in their hands should immediately pay the same to Henry Gardner, Esq. Receiver General of the Province, and that assessments to be made shall be paid in like manner, and that his receipt shall be an effectual discharge to such person for the same.

It was resolved, that one quarter part of all the training soldiers of the town enlist themselves; and for their encouragement they are promised pay for every half day they shall be exercised in the art military.

Committees were chosen to carry the aforesaid resolves into effect.

“Whereas the Provincial Congress have recommended it to the people, that there be no disorderly behaviour among us, unbecoming the character of Americans, citizens, or christians;—Therefore Resolved—That the Hon. Samuel Phillips Esq. Capt. Peter Osgood, Deacon Samuel Barker, Doct. Joseph Osgood, Col. George Abbot, Capt. John Farnum, Capt. Asa Foster, Col. James Frye, Capt. Henry Ingalls, Lieut. Nathan Chandler, Ens. Josiah Blanchard, Ens. Joshua Holt, Deacon Joseph Abbot, Mr. Barachias Abbot, Capt. John Abbot, and William Abbot, be a Committee of Safety, whose duty it shall be to endeavor to maintain peace and harmony, hitherto so happily continued among us—That they use their influence to suppress all unwarrantable mobs and riots, and that they promote as much as in them lies good will and affection towards one another; more especially by their life and conversation, as well as by their prudent and seasonable ad-

vice, they recommend a reformation in life and manners, so much to be wished for and earnestly supplicated by all good men."

1775, Jan. 2d. Col. James Frye, George Abbot Esq. Col. Samuel Johnson, Ens. Joshua Holt, Capt. John Farnum, Messrs. Nehemiah Abbot, Moody Bridges, Ens. Stephen Holt, Messrs. Asa Abbot, Samuel Frye, and Lieut. John Ingalls were chosen a Committee of Inspection to observe that the Resolves of the grand American and Provincial Congresses be strictly adhered to. The duty of this committee was more particularly pointed out by instructions from the town.

The instructions to the Committee comprised the following objects among others. They were required to "use their utmost endeavours that the non-consumption agreement be strictly adhered to ;—to encourage the people to improve the breed of sheep and to increase their number ; to encourage frugality, economy and industry ; and promote agriculture, arts and manufactures ;—and discountenance and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation ; and that they recommend to the people of the town, that they, on the death of any near relations, go into no further mourning dress, than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat for men, and a black ribbon or necklace for women ;—that said Committee inspect the merchants and traders in this town, and give information to the public of all such persons as shall violate the Ninth Article of the Association by advancing the price of their goods ;—that they apply to all the merchants and traders in this town, immediately after the tenth day of October next, and take a full inventory of all the goods, wares and merchandize which shall then be in their hands, and shall require them to offer no more of those goods for sale ; and if any merchant, trader or others shall refuse to have an inventory

taken, or shall offer for sale after the tenth of October aforesaid any such goods, wares or merchandize, the Committee is directed to take the goods into their possession at the risque of the proper owners, until the repeal of the Acts referred to, and publish the names of such refractory merchants or traders, that they may meet with the merits of enemies to their country ; and the town doth hereby engage to assist and support said Committee in the discharge of their trust ;--that the Committee inspect the conduct of every person in the town touching the aforesaid Association, that if any person or persons shall wilfully violate said Association, that the majority of said Committee cause the name of such person or persons forthwith to be published in the Gazette, to the end that all such foes to the rights of British America may be publicly known ;--And it is further recommended to said Committee that they act in every respect as it shall appear to them to be their duty as a Committee of inspection, whose duty is more fully pointed out in the Continental Association and Provincial Resolves."

1775, May 29. The town voted that a watch should be kept in the town ; and the sentinels were required to question every person they perceived walking the streets or elsewhere after nine o'clock in the evening, concerning their business ; and if any person being called on, neglect or refuse to reply, they shall with a strong voice demand them on their peril by their authority as a guard, to stop ;--if they shall persist, the sentinel shall immediately fire. And if any being stopped, do not give of himself a satisfactory account, the sentinel shall by force, if necessary, detain and confine him till he may be had before one or more Justices of the town, or any of the aforementioned Committee for further examination.

1775, December 12th, Col. Samuel Johnson, Messrs.

Philemon Chandler, Moody Bridges, Nehemiah Abbot, and Capt. John Farnum were chosen a committee of correspondence for said town.

1776, March 8. Hon. Samuel Phillips Esq. Capt. Joshua Holt, Capt. Asa Foster, Mr. Moses Abbot Capt. Henry Ingalls, Mr. Nehemiah Abbot, Mr. Stephen Holt, Mr. Daniel Poor, and Lieut. Benjamin Poor—a Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety.

1776, June 12. The question being put—whether, should the Honorable Congress, for the safety of the Colonies, declare them independent of the kingdom of Great Britain, you will solemnly engage with your lives and fortunes to support them in the measure.—It passed in the affirmative, unanimously.

1776, October 3. Voted, That it is the consent of the inhabitants of this town now assembled, that the present House of Representatives of this state of Massachusetts Bay in New England, together with the Council, if they consent in one body with the House, and by equal voice, should consult, agree on, and enact such a Constitution and form of government for this State, as the said House of Representatives and Council on the fullest and most mature deliberation shall judge will most conduce to the safety, peace and happiness of this State, in all after successions and generations, provided said Constitution and form of Government be made public for the inspection, approbation, amendment, or disapprobation of the inhabitants before the ratification thereof by the Assembly.

1777, June 2. Voted—That Ens. Stephen Holt, Mr. Philemon Chandler, Capt. Isaac Osgood, Lt. Samuel Phillips, Deac. Samuel Barker, Capt. Henry Ingalls, and Lt. John Adams be a Committee to prosecute all breaches of an Act to prevent monopoly and oppression ; and also all breaches of an Act in addition to said act, which shall come

to their knowledge, or whereof they shall receive information.

1777, November 18. Voted, that the town will supply the families of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, belonging to this town, that are engaged in the continental army with the necessaries of life that their circumstances may require, agreeable to a Resolve of the General Court.

1778, Jan. 29. Voted, that the Representatives of the town use their influence that the plan of confederation and perpetual Union between the United States of America proposed by Congress be ratified and confirmed.

1778, Feb. 16. Voted to procure for each soldier in the continental army doing duty for this town, one pair of shirts, two pair of stockings, one pair of shoes, and a blanket.—A committee was chosen to procure and forward the clothing, and the selectmen were directed to hire money on the credit of the town for the use of the committee.

1779, July 2. Samuel Osgood Esq. Mr. Samuel Phillips jr. Mr. John Farnum jr. and Mr. Zebadiah Abbot were elected Delegates to attend at the Convention to be holden at Cambridge on the — September next, for the purpose of forming a Constitution of Government.

1780, May 15. The town, after due deliberation and debate, adopted with almost entire unanimity, the form of government proposed by the Convention.

1781, July. The meetings of the town for business previous to the following vote were holden in the North Parish meeting house.

Voted—That the three annual meetings of March, April, and May, be called for the future alternately in the two meeting houses in said town;—and all other occasional meetings for the purpose of transacting public business, be held alternately at said meeting houses, without regard

to the aforesaid three annual meetings.—Previous to 1781, Town meetings for business were holden in the north meeting house.

1784. Voted that the town meetings shall be statedly held the present year at the south meeting-house in said town, and then one year at the north meeting house, and so successively during the pleasure of the town.

During the revolutionary war, town meetings were frequently holden to transact very important and interesting business, and remarkable union and harmony were maintained through the whole. Many difficulties and embarrassments occurred, such as raising men, supplying them and their families with necessaries, the depreciation of the paper money, &c. which called forth the resources and efforts of the town. The agents for transacting business deserved and possessed the confidence of the people; and the ardour and firmness with which all united, rendered their burdens tolerable.

1785, Oct. 17.—Whereas it has been said, that a neighboring town has lately by a public vote expressed a disposition for a paper currency;—Voted, that Joshua Holt Esq. be and he is hereby instructed in case any motion shall be made in the General Court for introducing a paper medium, vigorously and perseveringly to oppose the same, as being a measure calculated, in our opinion, to promote idleness, dissipation and dishonesty, and by destroying the morals of the people, to bring on the ruin of the Commonwealth.

When the State was embarrassed with discontent and intestine commotion, the town preserved order and peace, by calmly deliberating on the situation of the Commonwealth, inquiring into the ground of complaints, and seeking relief in a regular way from evils supposed to exist. This appears from the following proceedings.

1786, Sept. 25. Voted,—Hon. Samuel Phillips Esq.

Capt. Peter Osgood, Mr. Moody Bridges, Mr. Philemon Chandler, Mr. Nehemiah Abbot, Capt. Moses Abbot, Capt. John Abbot jr. Mr. Samuel Chickering jr. Lt. Benjamin Poor, Capt. Jonathan Abbot, Lt. Oliver Peabody, Lt. John Ingalls, and Col. Samuel Johnson, be a committee to consult and agree upon some measures which may promote the general welfare, and state what may, upon due deliberation, appear to be grievances. The committee reported as follows ;—It is the duty of the free and virtuous people of this Commonwealth at all times to keep a watchful eye against all encroachments upon their dear bought rights and privileges ; that they carefully guard against all grievous acts of the Legislature on the one hand ; and against all contentions and unconstitutional opposition to Government on the other.

We esteem it our duty, at the present day, to bear our explicit testimony against all riotous and illegal proceedings ; and against all hostile attempts and menaces against law, justice, and good government, and to declare our readiness to exert ourselves in support of government and the excellent Constitution of this Commonwealth. But at the same time we suppose there are many things complained of which ought to be remedied ; and it is our desire that every grievance may be in a constitutional way redressed. We would take more particular notice of these following ; viz.

1. We conceive that the method commonly practised in our Courts of Common Pleas for recovering debts, is attended with great and needless expense ; though the difficulty is in part remedied by what is called the Confession Act ; yet the creditor is not obliged to pursue that method ; the former is generally practised.

2. The delinquencies of many towns in the payments of their public taxes, more especially in the western part of

the state, as appears by the Treasurer's accounts, we conceive is one great cause of the disturbances which have arisen in those parts. These delinquencies not only injure the Government in general, but lay an additional burthen on the Commonwealth, which we view as just matter of complaint.

3. We apprehend the method of paying the Representatives out of the public Treasury lays an unequal burden on many parts of the State, which might be alleviated by each town paying their own Representatives for their services out of their own treasuries.

4. As prudence and economy ever become a virtuous people, so are they peculiarly necessary in these infant States. We are of opinion therefore, that the public officers and their respective salaries ought to be thoroughly looked into; their pay and services duly compared and properly estimated; that all superfluous offices be abolished; and the salaries of those whose services are inadequate to their pay be lowered, and that every unnecessary expense of government and burden on the people be removed.

5. We conceive it matter of just complaint that the accounts of the United States with this Commonwealth are not adjusted.

6. It is our opinion that a removal of the General Court out of the town of Boston would greatly lessen the expense of Government.

Voted, that the foregoing report be accepted by the town, and transmitted to Joshua Holt Esq. as the sentiment of the town, requesting his influence in the General Court, that the same may be remedied.

1787, Jan. 7. Voted, that the account of the expenditure of the public monies, therein exhibited to the people of this our Commonwealth by the General Court, is explicit and fully satisfactory.

Voted, that the Hon. Samuel Phillips Esq. Capt. Peter Osgood, Hon. Samuel Phillips jr. Esq. Joshua Holt Esq. Mr. Moody Bridges, Mr. Nehemiah Abbot, Lieut. John Ingalls, Mr. John Farnum, Capt. John Abbot jr. be a Committee to consider what measures are proper to be adopted for promoting industry and economy, and those other virtues, which are represented by the Legislature in their address to the people, as necessary to form the basis of national happiness.

The Committee made report, which being several times read, and maturely considered, was put to vote paragraph by paragraph, as follows, and the same was accepted ; viz.

“ That in their opinion, a deviation from the principles and practice of industry and economy has been the great cause of the scarcity of specie, the delinquency in the payment of taxes, and in the discharge of private debts ; which delinquency naturally tends to mar the reputation and destroy the energy of Government, and to produce impatience in creditors, as well as uneasiness and complaint in debtors ; and that hence arises the concern and disquietude of many in the community.—Your Committee therefore consider this deviation as a fruitful parent of the evils we now suffer, and threatening us with speedy and complete ruin, unless prevented by a thorough reform. We therefore consider it of the highest importance to recur to those principles from which we have declined, and to exert ourselves for the encouragement of the manufactures of our own country in every proper way, which will consist with the business which ought to engage our first attention, viz. the cultivation of our lands ; and for this purpose the following resolve is proposed to be adopted by the town.

“ Whereas the Legislature have warned this people of being in the precise channel, in which the liberties of States have been generally swallowed up ; and the warn-

ing, solemn as it is, appears to be founded in the highest reason ;—and as it is a part of sound wisdom to convert misfortunes and calamities into the means of advantage, in cheerful imitation of the patriotic example set us by the first Magistrate of the Commonwealth, his Council, and the Legislature of the State : We hereby resolve to refrain from, and as far as in our power ‘ to prevent the excessive use and consumption of articles of foreign manufacture, especially articles of luxury and extravagance ; and that we will exert our best endeavours for the promotion of industry and our own manufactures.’

“ And in particular, that we will exert ourselves to increase our wool and flax as far as is practicable. That we will as far as may be, avoid killing our sheep, or selling them for slaughter, after shearing time, till the wool be serviceable for clothing : And that we will exert ourselves to promote and encourage the manufactures of wool and flax and other raw materials into such articles as shall be useful in the community.

“ And the inhabitants of the town, of every description, but heads of families in particular, are hereby solicited, as they would falsify the predictions and disappoint the hopes of those who are inimical to our Independence and happiness ; as they would gratify the anxious wishes of our best friends and the friends of freedom in general ;—as they regard the political well being of themselves and posterity ;—as they hold precious the memory of the heroes and patriots, and of our own kindred who have sacrificed their lives that we may enjoy the fruits of virtuous freedom ;—to unite in this resolution, and to exert their utmost influence, in every proper way, to promote the important design of it.

“ And upon this occasion, we apply ourselves to the good sense and virtuous dispositions of the female sex, to the

younger as well as the elder that they would by their engaging examples, as well as in other proper ways, devote that power of influence, with which nature hath endowed them, to the purpose of encouraging every species of economy in living, and particularly, that neat plainness and simplicity in dress, which are among the best tokens of a good mind, and which seldom fail to command the esteem and love of the virtuous and wise; giving preference to that clothing, which is produced from our own flocks, and from our own fields.

“Your Committee, upon considering the principal obstacles that lie in the way of the desired reform, are clearly of opinion, that an undue use of spirituous liquors has a powerful influence to enervate the body, to enfeeble the mind, and to promote dissipation, idleness and extravagance, which are never failing causes of poverty and ruin. They therefore consider it of the highest importance to refrain from ourselves, and to discountenance in others, the undue use of spirituous liquors of all kinds.

“Your Committee further recommend to the town to take it under consideration, whether some other measures than those which have heretofore been practised, may not be adopted for the support and employment of the poor, which may be productive of advantage to them, and diminish the charge to which the town is subjected for that purpose.”

The town was nearly equally divided respecting the expediency of ratifying the federal Constitution. Three delegates, who had expressed their dissatisfaction with the Constitution, were chosen to attend the Convention. While the Convention was in session, a town meeting was called, in which the question was put,—Whether it is the opinion of the town, that it be expedient, all circumstances considered, that the Federal Constitution, now under consideration of the Convention now setting in Boston, be adopted

as it now stands, in the affirmative 115—in the negative 124. When the question was decided by the Convention, Mr. Symmes, one of the Delegates from the town, voted in favour of its adoption.

The disagreement on this subject was the occasion of a lasting division in the town. Those in favour of the Constitution were called federalists, and those opposed to it were denominated antifederalists. Under these or other similar names, the town has been divided in politics and in almost all their proceedings, till within a few years these party names and feelings have become nearly extinct.

1794, Sept. Voted, that John Farnum Esq. and Capt. Moses Abbot, surveyors, take an accurate plan of the town, to carry into effect a resolve of the General Court of June last.

1796, May 2. The first record of the election of Representative on the town book, at which time Joshua Holt Esq. was chosen.

A memorial to the Honorable House of Representatives of the United States, “earnestly requesting that provision may be made for the complete fulfilment of the treaty” with Great Britain was approved in town meeting, and voted to be forwarded by the town clerk when signed, to Hon. Theophilus Bradbury, or some other Representative from this Commonwealth, to be presented ;—231 votes for it, and 9 against it.

1797, May 8. Voted to recommend to the inhabitants of the town to form themselves into voluntary associations for the purpose of detecting thefts that may be committed in the town.

Voted, that any person who shall detect a thief that shall steal any of the town's property, or the property of any individual of the town, provided the thief shall be prosecuted to conviction, shall receive a reward, to be paid

out of the town treasury, of the sum of ten dollars, provided the property thus stolen shall amount to that value ; and when the property stolen shall not amount to ten dollars, the reward shall be equal to the one half of the goods stolen.

Voted, That the selectmen be specially requested to carry into full and prompt execution the laws against disorderly and intemperate persons ; and the laws which respect the selling of spirituous liquors.

1798, May 14. Voted the Hon. Samuel Phillips, Mr. Moody Bridges, Doct. Thomas Kittredge, Joshua Holt Esq. Doct. George Osgood a Committee to prepare an address to the President of the United States.—After a short adjournment the Committee made the following Report ; viz.

“ To the President of the United States,

“ Sir, We, the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Andover, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, beg leave to join the multitude of our fellow citizens in presenting you our warmest gratitude, for that wisdom, vigilance, integrity, and patriotism, which have marked your administration ; and in particular, for your persevering solicitude to preserve to these States the blessings of peace and neutrality, upon such terms as would consist with the preservation of our essential rights and interests.

“ Although repeated attempts to accommodate subsisting differences with the French Republic have not produced the effect which might have been reasonably expected, they may prove essential means of our political salvation, by unfolding the designs and enormous demands of that government, which we have been unwilling to conclude our enemy.—This disclosure must produce universal conviction, that no hope of safety is left for us without our own united, virtuous exertion.

“ We therefore again thank you, Sir, for your solemn and repeated calls on the proper departments to make the most speedy and effectual provision against the worst events ;— for your firm resolution that you will never surrender the independence or essential interests of the country ;—and for summoning the people to unite with you in supplicating the direction and blessing of that Almighty Being, under whose patronage, if not criminal ourselves, we have nothing to fear from any power on earth.—In the same resolution, we hold it to be our duty, with that of every American, cordially to concur.

“ Every attempt to detach us from our Government, which is the work of our own hands, and from whence we have already derived blessings far surpassing the highest expectations of its warmest admirers,—we repel with indignation.

“ To abandon such a Government, and the invaluable privileges civil and religious enjoyed under it, from any considerations whatever, would be acting a part unworthy the descendants of our renowned ancestors, bring indelible infamy on ourselves,—be an act of treachery to our posterity, and betray the basest ingratitude to, and distrust of that Supreme Being, who gave us these blessings.

With an humble reliance therefore on this Being, whom we do, and ever will acknowledge, as the Arbiter of nations; and confiding in the wisdom, patriotism and firmness of the constituted authorities of our country, we are determined, at every hazard, to support those measures which they shall prescribe for the defence of these blessings.”

At a legal and very full meeting of the freeholders and other qualified voters of the town of Andover, specially warned for the purpose, and holden on Monday the 14th of May, 1798—Voted unanimously, that the foregoing address be accepted and forwarded by the town clerk to the Rep-

representative of this district in Congress, to be by him presented to the President of the United States.

The answer of the President of the United States to the address of the town of Andover.

“To the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Andover, in the state of Massachusetts—

“Gentlemen,—Your address unanimously adopted at a legal and very full meeting, has been presented to me by your Representative in Congress, Mr. Bartlett, and received with great pleasure. When you acknowledge in my administration, wisdom, vigilance, integrity, patriotism, and persevering solicitude to preserve to these States, the blessings of peace and neutrality, upon such terms as would consist with the preservation of our essential rights and interests, you command my sincere gratitude.

“The unfriendly designs and unreasonable demands of that Government, whom we have been unwilling to conclude our enemy, have been long suspected by many, upon very probable grounds; but never so clearly avowed and demonstrated as of late. May the discovery prove the essential means of our political salvation. The conviction appears now to be nearly universal, that no hope of safety is left for us, without our own virtuous exertions.

“The indignation with which you repel every attempt to detach you from that government, which is the work of your own hands, and from whence you have derived blessings far surpassing the highest expectations of its warmest admirers; and in short, all the sentiments of this excellent address, do you great honour.

JOHN ADAMS.”

Philadelphia, May 25, 1798.

CHAP. V.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND PAROCHIAL AFFAIRS.

THE town made early provisions for the stated and regular worship of God, and for moral and religious instruction on the Sabbath. Mr. Woodbridge was an inhabitant a short time after the settlement was begun, if he did not go there with the first adventurers. "1664 September 19, 4 two churches," says Hubbard, "were appointed to be gathered, the one at Haverhill, the other at Andover, both on Merrimack river. They had given notice thereof to the magistrates and ministers of the neighbouring churches, as the manner is with them in New England. The meeting of the assembly was to be at that time at Rowley; the forementioned plantations, being but newly erected, were not capable to entertain them that were likely to be gathered together on that occasion. But when they were assembled, most of those who were to join together in church fellowship, at that time, refused to make confession of their faith and repentance, because, as was said, they declared it openly before in other churches, upon their admission into them. Whereupon the messengers of the churches not being satisfied, the assembly brake up, before they had accomplished what they intended." In this transaction, it may be seen, how highly they valued their christian liberty, and how apprehensive they were of the least encroachment, or imposition.

who dissent in regard of far remote time, the might be a conf. with the assembly & with 11:

"In 24 October 1645, Messengers of churches met to-

See Min^{ts}. 11. p 494

gether again, when such satisfaction was given, that Mr. John Ward was ordained pastor of the church of Haverhill, on the north side of said Merrimack, and Mr. John Woodbridge was ordained pastor of the church of Andover, on the south side of the same."* These two churches were the 23d and 24th organized in Massachusetts.

Ten male members, including the pastor, composed the church gathered at this time ; viz. Mr. John Woodbridge teacher, John Osgood, Robert Barnard, John Frye, Nicholas Holt, Richard Barker, Joseph Parker, Nathan Parker, Richard Blake, Edmond Faulkner. To these a number of others were soon added. John Barnard was probably the first child baptized in Andover.

Mr. Woodbridge, in 1647, resigned his charge and returned to England, and was succeeded by Mr. Francis Dane, who took charge of the Society. Both of these gentlemen were born in England ; neither of them received the honors of a university there ; but their education for the ministry was completed in this country.

The first meeting house was built near the old burying ground, unless there was a temporary one, of which we have no account, and was furnished with a bell, which was used till about the year 1755. It cannot now be ascertained when this house was built, what were its dimensions, or how the bell was obtained. It had two galleries, one above the other, and stood till 1711, when a new one was erected.

From the town being early and constantly supplied with regular religious instruction, and from the ability of the people to maintain a religious teacher, it may be concluded that the settlement was prosperous, and that there were some men of wealth, who were able and willing to sustain the burdens incident to a new town. It also appears, that

* Hubbard.

they steadily kept in view, the object for which they left the mother country, the enjoyment of the worship of God and of religious ordinances, according to their understanding and the dictates of conscience.

Mr. Dane's ministry was long and useful. No records are transmitted respecting the church. From the town book, it appears that he was respected, that harmony prevailed, that the worship and ordinances of religion were well attended. He died 17 Feb. 1697, in the 82d year of his age, having been an officer in the church 48 years.*

In 1682, Jan. 13, "It was universally voted, that the Committee abovesaid, should give Mr. Barnard a call to settle here in Andover, for the carrying on of the work of the ministry amongst us." In March following; "Voted and passed, that the town shall give Mr. Barnard fifty pounds per annum, the one quarter of it in money, the use of the parsonage, and all his firewood, during the time Mr. Dane shall carry on part of the work; then Mr. B. shall have eighty pounds per annum, one quarter part of it in money, together with the use of the parsonage, and all his firewood, during the time he shall carry on the whole work of the ministry."* In 1683, "Voted and passed, that five pounds of Mr. Dane's salary shall be paid in silver, during his abode in the ministry." Before this time, one half of his salary was paid in wheat, and the other half in Indian corn, at the current price. Money is always scarce in new settlements. The settlers have little to sell, and much to buy.

Mr. Barnard was colleague with Mr. Dane about fifteen years, with whom harmony was maintained, and the interest of Christianity and of the town was promoted. His ministry to the whole town was about twenty eight years, and was satisfactory and successful.

About the year 1707, the parsonage house was destroy-

* Town Records.

ed by fire, and the town provided a house for Mr. B. and fortified it against the Indians. After a few years, the town made a grant to Mr. B. to enable him to procure a house for himself. There has been no parsonage house since in the North parish.

In 1707, it was thought necessary to build a new meeting house ; but there was much disagreement concerning the place where it should be erected. There were several town meetings on the subject ; and after much discussion and examination, a petition was sent to the General Court, for a committee to determine the place. Upon examination by the Court's committee, the town was judged able to support two ministers ; and in May 1709, the town, by an act of the General Court, was divided into two parishes. The South parish was required to build a meeting house and a parsonage house ; and the town to set off parsonage land from the common land equal to the North Parish ; and Mr. Barnard had his election of the parishes. He remained in the North Parish.

The North Parish, Oct. 1710, Voted to build a new meeting house, 50 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 24 feet between joints ; and that Samuel Snow of Woburn be the chief workman.

1711. The new meeting house was raised and finished, so as to be occupied at the close of the year. It stood near the place of the present house.—Mr. Barnard proposed that his salary be paid in money £42 instead of £60 in corn, which makes the price of corn 2s. 1¼d. a bushel ; his proposal was accepted. 1713. Difficulty, as is usual, attended the seating of the meeting house.

1714. Seven families from Haverhill had seats in the meeting house and contributed to the support of the minister.

Mr. Barnard continued to minister with great accep-

tance and success till Oct. 1718, when he died suddenly, much lamented. Oct. 29th was appointed a day of humiliation and prayer, on account of the sudden death of Rev. Mr. Barnard, and of being destitute.*

Nov. 3. Granted £24, 10s, to pay Mr. Barnard's funeral charges.

During his ministry 275 members were admitted to the church.

1718, Dec. 16. "Voted and passed, that the Precinct would call the Rev. Mr. John Barnard to be their settled gospel minister." Voted £80 salary and the use of the parsonage lands. On the 29th, Voted to add £10 yearly to the above sum, and £60 settlement. The Rev. Mr. Barnard began to preach as settled minister on the first Sabbath in Jan. 1719; and was ordained the eighth day of April following.*

In 1727, the year of the great earthquake, 71, a larger number than usual, were added to the Church; and 87, in the year following. In 1736, 38 united with the church.

In March 1740, "It was voted and passed, that the petitioners, viz. Ephraim Foster, Joseph Robinson, John Foster, David Foster, Moses Foster, Joseph Robinson jr., Timothy Sessions, be set off from the North Parish in Andover to the North parish in Boxford, to all intents and purposes; they the said petitioners paying their equal proportion for maintaining the gospel there, and all parish charges; the said petitioners relinquishing all their rights, privileges and interest in the parsonage lands and meeting house in the said North Parish in Andover, and that the petitioners obtain a confirmation of the General Court, and not be dismissed till then."†

In 1746, June, John Barker, John Barker jr. Nathan Bar-

* Parish Records.

† Church Records.

ker, with their wives, Nathan Barker 3d and widow Lacy, were dismissed to the second church of Boxford, on conditions of the forenamed petitioners.

1752, Oct. 17. It was voted to build a new meeting house and to raise £400. The price of labor for a man a day was 1s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$. and $\frac{3}{15}$; for a pair of oxen 8d. a day till 1 March.

1753. June, the meeting house was raised; Oct. Voted to raise £390 for the meeting house. 1754. Jan. 1. Pews were sold for £667 15s 8d; the highest pew at £17 0s 8d—the lowest at £6 13s 4d.

1754, Jan. 15. Voted that S. Phillips Esq., Joshua Frye, and Capt. James Frye be a committee to purchase a bell for the new meeting house.

1755, March 1. Voted, "that Samuel Phillips Esq. give the thanks of this parish to Mr. William Phillips, merchant in Boston, for his great favor and bounty to the parish in giving them the purchase of a bell for their meeting house."* The purchase money was given by Capt. Nathaniel Frye. Rev. John Barnard died 14 June 1757, in the 39th year of a faithful and successful ministry, in which 506 were admitted to the church; 1200 baptisms.

1757, June 29, "Voted that twenty pounds lawful money be paid by the parish toward defraying the funeral charge of Rev. John Barnard, who departed this life the 14th instant, in the 63th year of his age."*

There is sufficient evidence from the records of the church, that good order and discipline were maintained, that there was good fellowship with the neighbouring churches and ministers, and that peace and harmony prevailed in the parish. Upon the delinquency of any member, much pains with the spirit of meekness were taken to restore him to duty, and to promote the edification of the church.

* Parish Records.

1757, Aug. 12. "Voted, that Thursday the 25th inst. be kept as a day of fasting and prayer to Almighty God previous and preparatory to inviting and settling an orthodox minister among us."*

In October, the Committee were instructed to apply to Mr. William Symmes, and no other person, "to continue to preach upon probation;" and Dec. 5th the Parish voted to concur with the church in making choice of Mr. Symmes to be their gospel minister.

Voted £160 for Mr. Symmes's settlement; £70 for his salary with 15 cords of wood and the use of the parsonage lands; and that after seven years are expired, £10 more be added, and as much wood as he may need, in lieu of the 15 cords. On account of Mr. Symmes's sickness, his ordination was deferred to 1st November, 1758.

1761, March 16. "Voted, that the parish Committee return the thanks of this parish to Mr. Benjamin Barker for his late kind and generous offer of such a sum of money as shall be sufficient to purchase a parish *clock*."* The clock still remains upon the meeting house.

1779, March, Voted to set off Asa Parker and his estate to the second parish in Boxford.

1780, April, "Voted to raise £1940, to pay the deficiency of Rev. William Symmes's salary since the depreciation of paper money, which is esteemed with the money already given him equal to the £80 contracted, to the commencement of the present year of his ministry."

"The Rev. William Symmes's gives his thanks to the parish for their generous vote, and relinquishes 1000 dollars of the £1940."*

1797, March 9. Voted to build a *Hearse*. This was built by Mr. Bott of Salem, and is supposed to be the first proper hearse in the county, and perhaps in the State.

* Parish Records.

1800, Voted to use Belknap's Psalm book in the congregation. Brady and Tate's was used previously to this; and probably before this last, the N. England Version, or Sternhold and Hopkins.

1807, The bell having been broken, Voted to purchase a new bell for the meeting house, to weigh 1200 weight; this bell is now in the use of the parish.

Dr. Symmes died 3d May 1807, in the 79th year of his age, and 49th of his ministry. Dr. Cumings of Billerica preached from 2 Cor. 5: 1, at his funeral.

May 12th. Voted that the parish committee draw on the parish treasurer to pay the bills for the expenses of the funeral of Dr. Symmes.

Voted, that Thursday the 18th of June next be kept as a day of fasting and prayer to Almighty God, previous and preparatory to inviting and settling a gospel minister amongst us.*

The half century of Dr. Symmes's ministry was embarrassing to the clergy in general. He was settled during the French war, so called. Soon after peace was proclaimed, difficulties with Great Britain commenced. These kept the country in agitation, till the arduous war of the revolution, which called forth all the resources of the people, and reduced the clergy and others to great distress. The depreciation of paper money rendered their salaries entirely inadequate to their support. Our government was scarcely settled before the French revolution involved the civilized world in commotion and trouble. War and civil commotions are unfriendly to the gentle and peaceful spirit of the gospel. Vice and neglect of religion and religious institutions are apt to grow out of war and the agitations of the body politic. If during such a period, the gospel should be less influential on society, and intemperance, profanity, and immorality should increase, it would be nothing strange.

* Parish Records.

During the ministry of Dr. Symmes, peace and harmony prevailed in the parish ; and he was highly esteemed by all who were capable of appreciating his learning and his worth.

Four ministers served the parish 160 years, 15 of which Mr. Barnard was colleague with Mr. Dane. During this long period, there has been no contention in the parish with its ministers, nor have there been divisions and bitterness among its members. There has been scarcely a dissenter from the stated worship. The ministers have been worthy of respect, and have been respected, and their influence has been salutary. There has been no difficulty, which has called for the interposition of a council, or which has alienated the affections of the people from their ministers, or has interrupted the peace of the church, or parish.

During his ministry, baptisms were 1500.

The parish, after hearing a number of candidates for the ministry, united 10th July 1810, in calling Mr. Bailey Loring, of Duxbury, to settle in the gospel ministry, and voted to give him \$800, salary a year, so long as he should be their minister, and \$500, settlement. The ordination was on the 19th Sept. 1810.

The Church Covenant that had been in use previously to this time could not be found. October 23d the Church adopted the following : “ You profess to believe in one God, the Father, Maker of all things—and in Jesus Christ his son, the Messiah and Saviour of men, the only Mediator between God and man—and in the Holy Spirit, which bears testimony to the Truth, and confirms the Faith of Christians. You receive the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, as being profitable for doctrine, reproof, correction and instruction in righteousness, and, through Faith in Christ, sufficient to make men wise

unto Salvation.—You profess repentance of all past vices, and a full purpose of heart to forsake every evil and false way, and to cleave to that which is good. You do now publicly covenant with God that you will search after and obey the Truth as it is in Jesus—that fleeing sinful lusts you will follow after Righteousness, charity and peace—that you will not forsake the assembling of yourself with the people of God for public worship; but make it your constant study to walk in all the Commandments, and ordinances of the Lord blamelessly—and that walking in communion with this Church you will submit to its watchful care and discipline, praying for its edification and the prosperity of Zion.

1817, April 14. Voted by the Parish to purchase an acre and quarter of land of Jonathan Stevens for a burying ground.

1822, March, “Voted that the parish Committee erect stoves in the meeting house, and that they be fixed by the first day of Nov. next.”

1825. The training field north from Dr. Kittredge's, containing about five acres, was exchanged for four acres in front of the meeting house, and opened for a common, much for the improvement of the parish. The horse sheds were moved to the N. East side of the meeting house.

Parsonage lands were early appropriated for the support of the ministry. The minister had the income of them, which rendered the salary received from the Parish small. These lands, soon after the death of Dr. Symmes, were sold and the money appropriated for a fund, which amounts to 7000 dollars, the income of which is applied to paying the salary of the minister.

Church Plate, &c. 1728, May—Money contributed for three silver Tankards; Benjamin Stevens Esq. gave one at the same time. 1739, six silver tankards belonged to the

church.—1740, Mrs. Mary Aslebee gave a Tankard, Timothy Osgood, Ebenezer Osgood, and widow —— gave each a Tankard; and Mrs. Elizabeth Abbot gave one by will.—1761, Capt. Timothy Johnson gave a Tankard.—1765, Benjamin Barker gave a silver Flagon.—1801, Capt. Peter Osgood gave a silver Flagon.

1790, Mrs. Catherine Powell, wife of William Powell Esq. of Boston, presented a Bible for the use of the pulpit. 1755, Capt. Nathaniel Frye presented a Bell to the parish; and 1761 Mr. Benjamin Barker gave a Clock for the meeting house.

Deacons of the North Church.

Elected.		Died.	Age.
	John Frye	28 Sept. 1696.	
1693, March 25,	John Barker,	14 Jan. 1722.	
1694, March 25,	Joseph Stevens,	8 March, 1743,	88.
1719, Dec. 19,	John Osgood,	Nov. 1765,	83.
1727, March 10,	John Farnum,	27 Oct. 1762.	77.
1736, Sept. 17,	Samuel Barker,	11 Nov. 1766,	83.
1748, June 18,	Samuel Phillips,	21 Aug. 1790,	75.
1763, April 27.	Joseph Osgood,	Jan. 1797.	78.
1766, Aug. 27.	Joseph Barker,	Nov. 1786.	82.
1790, June 3.	Benjamin Farnum,		
1797, March 21.	John Adams,	June 1813,	77.
1797, March 21.	George Osgood,	24 Oct. 1823,	66.
1813, July 12.	Joshua Wilson,	23 July, 1823,	79.
1824, April	Jedidiah Farnum,		
1824, April	William Frost, jr.		

Deacons in N. P. Boxford belonging to Andover.

1743, June 15,	David Foster,	1 Oct. 1766,	65.
1790, April 8.	Asa Parker,	29 May 1820,	90.
1806, March 4.	Charles Foster,		

ECCLESIASTICAL AND PAROCHIAL AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH PARISH.

1709, May—The South Parish was incorporated, and the first meeting was held the 20th of June. The Parish proceeded immediately to build a meeting house, which was occupied in January 1710. At this time, it was voted to build a parsonage house 43 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 14 feet stud.

A fast was kept previous to settling a minister. Dec. 12, 1710, “Voted unanimously, that Mr. Samuel Phillips be our settled minister—Voted and passed, that the Precinct would pay Mr. Phillips £60 in money a year, while he carries on the work of the ministry among us in an unmarried state, and when he shall see reason to marry, then to add to his salary £10 a year, so long as he shall continue in the work of the ministry among us;”—“that the Precinct would build and maintain a parsonage house, &c.—and that, if it should please God to take away Mr. Phillips by death, and he leave a widow or children, that then the Precinct would give to his widow or children £50 and the use of one half of the parsonage house one year.”

A Covenant for gathering and settling a Church in the South precinct in Andover.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, apprehending ourselves called of God, to join together in church communion: (acknowledging our unworthiness of such a privilege and our inability to keep covenant with God, unless Christ shall enable us thereunto:) in humble dependence on free grace for divine assistance and acceptance; we do in the name of Christ Jesus our Lord freely covenant and bind ourselves solemnly in the presence of God himself, his holy angels, and all his servants here present, to serve the only living and true God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,

whose name alone is Jehovah, cleaving to him as our chief good, and unto our Lord Jesus Christ, as our only Saviour, the Prophet, Priest, and King of our souls, in a way of gospel obedience : Avouching the Lord to be our God and the God of our children, whom we give unto him ; and resolve that we and our houses will serve the Lord, counting it as an high favour, that the Lord will accept of us, and our children with us, to be his people. We do also give ourselves to one another in the Lord, covenanting to walk together as a church of Christ in all the ways of his worship according to the holy rules of his word ; promising in brotherly love faithfully to watch over one another's souls, and to submit ourselves to the discipline and power of Christ in his church ; and duly to attend the seals and censures or whatever ordinances Christ has commanded to be observed by his people, so far as the Lord by his Word and Spirit has or shall reveal unto us to be our duty, adorning the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things, avoiding even the appearance of evil. And that we may keep our covenants with God, we desire to deny ourselves, and to depend wholly on the free mercy of God, and upon the merits of Jesus Christ ; and wherein we shall fail, to wait on him for pardon through his name ; beseeching the Lord to own us as a church of Christ, and to delight to dwell in the midst of us.—Samuel Phillips, Christopher Osgood, John Abbot, William Lovejoy, Francis Dane, John Russ, William Johnson, Ralph Farnum, Thomas Chandler, Nehemiah Abbot, John Johnson, William Foster, William Chandler.—Mary Russell, Sarah Abbot, Dorcas Abbot, Deborah Russ, Hannah Bigsby, Sarah Abbot, Hannah Dane, Sarah Chandler, Rebekah Ballard, Hannah Ballard, Mary Lovejoy, Elizabeth Johnson, Mary Chandler, Phebe Russell, Sarah Preston, Mary Johnson, Sarah Farnum, Anna Blanchard, Hannah Holt, Abigail Abbot, Mary Lovejoy.

Andover, October 17, 1711 ; Then this Covenant was

publicly read and consented to, and they were therefore declared to be a Church; and *Mr. Samuel Phillips* was, at their desire, ordained their *Pastor* by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Barnard of Andover, Mr. Edward Payson of Rowley, Mr. Joseph Green of Salem Village, and Mr. Thomas Symmes of Bradford.*

Bills of credit being depreciated, £20 were granted to make the salary good for the years 1718, '19, and '20; and £10 were to be added to his salary so long as the bills of credit should be depreciated. In 1728, £20 were added;—1733, £40; and in 1740 and some following years, £80 were added to his salary.

1732, June, Voted to build a new meeting house on Rogers hill, 55 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 28 feet stud, after the same form and fashion of the present one. Afterward it was voted, 60 feet long, 44 feet wide and 30 feet between plate and sill.† 1734, May 12, the last time of public worship in first meeting house, which had been improved 24 years and almost 4 months. May 19, the first assembling for worship in the second meeting house. Mr. Phillips preached on the occasion from Haggai 2: 9.*

After a faithful and useful ministry of sixty years, Mr. Phillips died on 5 June 1771, in the 82d year of his age.

At a meeting immediately after his death, it was voted, "that at his funeral, the bearers should have rings—that the ordained ministers that attend the funeral shall have gloves—that the ministers who preached gratis in Mr. Phillips' illness have gloves—that the parish will be at the charge of the funeral of the Rev. S. Phillips—and voted to hear the bearers in their turn."†

During Mr. Phillips' ministry the practice of recognizing the baptismal covenant was earnestly urged, and there were very few who were not baptized. In a note to one of his sermons in 1727, he states, that he does not recollect a sin-

* Records of the South Church.

† S. P. Records.

gle native of the parish that was not baptized. All who received baptism were considered under the watch and discipline of the church. He records, 1720, "then the pastor minded the church (in a brief discourse) of their duty with respect to the children of the church, and showed that it was their duty to watch over them, and that by the neglect thereof, the church had contracted a great deal of guilt."*

The church and parish were united, there were no secretaries, and the religious assemblies were well attended. The people entertained profound respect for their minister, and gave great attention to his instructions and admonitions. He was attentive to promote the edification of the church, and maintain its peace and order.

Baptisms from 1711 to 1772 inclusive, were 1831: Communicants for the same period, admitted to the church, were 502.*

Soon after the death of Mr. Phillips, considerable disagreement arose in the parish concerning a place for a new meeting house, and there appeared some disposition to divide the parish. It was agreed to postpone building for ten years, and the dispute then subsided.

1771, Oct. 16th was appointed and set apart for a day of fasting in order to the resettling of the gospel ministry.

1772, May 21. The parish made choice of Mr. Jonathan French to be their gospel minister—Voted £100 a settlement, £80 salary, the use of the parsonage lands and buildings, and his fire wood.†

1772, Sept. 23d, Mr. French was ordained.

Recognizing the baptismal covenant and administering baptism to the children of parents who were not communicants were at this time discontinued.

1772, March, Voted to sing Watts' Psalms and Hymns.

* Church Records.

† Parish Records.

Previous to this the New England version of the Psalms was in use.

1794, It was "voted by the church that the common method of reading the psalm line by line should be dropped." This practice in the congregation had a short time before been discontinued. Reading and singing line by line had prevailed generally in the N. England churches.

1773, Voted, "that instead of the usual practice of exhibiting relations previous to admission into the church, the following form of confession of faith be propounded in public to each candidate previous to admission into the church."

"You, A. B., do professedly believe there is one God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost—that the Bible is the word of God, which was written by the prophets and apostles, under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit—you also believe the fall of man, the depravity of human nature; and the redemption through the mediation, intercession, and atonement of Christ; that Christ has appointed two special ordinances under the gospel dispensation to be observed by every true believer in his name; viz. Baptism and the Lord's Supper—that the qualifications of these ordinances are true repentance toward God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.—You believe also that the soul will exist after the dissolution of the body, and that there will be a day of final judgment, in which every one shall receive a reward according to his works."*

1788. After some dissension, it was voted to build a new meeting house, and place it near the site of the old. The west part of the parish being dissatisfied, petitioned the Legislature to be set off as a distinct Parish; but the petition was withdrawn.

The last time of meeting in the old house was the 20th

* Church Records.

April 1788 ; and the last sermon was from Haggai 1: 7, 8. The house was occupied nearly 54 years. While the present house was in building, public worship was performed 32 sabbaths in the hall of Phillip's Academy. The new house, 70 feet long, 54 wide with a porch in front and at each end, was raised may 26th and 27th, and completed and pews all sold, so that the first time of assembling for public worship was on Lord's day, Dec. 7, 1788 ; and the sermon on the occasion was from John 10: 22, 23, by the Pastor.

1792, June, Samuel Abbot Esq. presented a bell of 1100 pounds weight for the use of the meeting house.

1798, March, Voted to procure a Hearse. Before this it was customary to bear the dead to the grave on the shoulders on a bier.

Mr. French died suddenly June 28, 1809, after a faithful and successful ministry of 37 years, in the 70th year of his age.

It was voted, that the Parish will be at the expense of the funeral of the Rev. Jonathan French ; procure mourning for the family ; that suitable provision be made for the bearers, and other clergymen who attend the funeral, and the friends of the deceased. Also that Mrs. French have the use of the parsonage buildings till April, and that she have the crops of the present year ; to continue Mr. French's salary to the 1st of April next ; and to give Mrs. French 12 cords of fire wood, and more if necessary.

Much affection and respect subsisted between Mr. French and his people. The assembly on the Sabbath was full ; there were very few dissentients from the Parish ; good order prevailed ; and very few difficulties arose to disturb the edification and peace of the church. During a century, which included the ministry of two pastors only, no troubles arose in the Parish to render it necessary or

expedient to call for the advice of a council. Much effect was given to the ministry by the influence and example of leading members of the Society.

Baptisms from 1773 to 1812 inclusive, were 1449; communicants admitted to the church during the same time were 771.

1809, Sept. A day was set apart for fasting and prayer previous to settling a gospel minister.

The Parish heard a number of candidates, and invited Mr. G. Spring, Mr. G. S. Olds, and Rev. A. Hooker to settle, but without success.

1812, Aug. 10. The Parish concurred with the church in calling Mr. Justin Edwards to settle in the work of the gospel ministry, and voted a salary of \$900 annually, and the use of the parish pew, for his support.

1812, Dec. 2. Mr. Edwards was ordained. He continued to labor in the ministry till 1827, October 1st; when at his own request he was dismissed; and on the first of Jan. 1828 was installed the first minister of a new church in Boston.

*Confession of Faith and Covenant, adopted by the
South Church in Andover, 1812.*

1. You believe in one only living and true God; the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; and that it is the duty of all intelligent creatures, to love and obey him.

2. You believe that the Bible is the word of God; that it was given by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost; and is the sufficient and only rule of faith and practice.

3. You believe that God created man upright; you believe the fall of man, the depravity of human nature, and that men, unless they are born again, can never see the kingdom of God.

4. You believe in the incarnation, obedience, suffering, and death of Christ; his resurrection, and ascension; that

he alone, by his suffering and death, hath made atonement for sin ; and that he ever liveth to make intercession for us.

5. You believe that Christ hath appointed two special ordinances, viz. Baptism and the Lord's Supper ; that baptism is to be administered to unbaptized adults, who profess their faith in Christ, and to infant children of members of the church.

6. You believe the future existence of the soul ; that there will be a resurrection of both the righteous and the wicked—a day of final judgment ; that all will receive according to their works, that the wicked will go away into everlasting punishment, and the righteous into life eternal.

COVENANT. You now, humbly and penitently asking the forgiveness of all your sins, through the blood of the great Redeemer, give up yourself to God, in an everlasting covenant, in our Lord Jesus Christ ; and as in the presence of God, angels, and men, you solemnly promise, that by the assistance of the Holy Spirit, you will forsake the vanities of this present evil world, and approve yourself a true disciple of Jesus Christ, in all good carriage toward God, and toward man.

And you likewise promise, so long as God shall continue you among us, to walk in communion with the church of Christ in this place ; to watch over other professing christians among us ; to submit to the power and discipline of Christ in his church, and duly to attend to the seals and the censures, or whatever ordinance Christ has commanded to be observed by his people, so far as the Lord, by his Word and Spirit has, or shall, reveal to you to be your duty ; adorning the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things, and avoiding the appearance of evil ; and by daily prayer to Almighty God in the name of his Son Jesus Christ, you will seek for grace to keep this covenant.

The baptisms from 1813 to 1827 inclusive, were 509,

and members during the same time admitted to the church were 268.

Mr. Milton Badger, from Coventry, Con. was employed to preach as the first candidate, and was soon invited to settle as successor of Dr. Edwards, with a salary of \$730 annually, and was ordained Jan. 3, 1828.

1815. A vestry was built by individuals. 1820, Dec. Stoves were ordered to be placed in the meeting house for the purpose of warming it.

1810. An act of the Legislature was obtained authorizing the sale of the parsonage lands, and requiring the property to be committed to the care and management of seven Trustees, who are accountable to the parish; the income of the property to be applied for the support of the ministry. —The amount of the funds at the present time, 1828, is \$15,000.

1812, March 5. Samuel Abbot, Esq. presented a clock to the Parish for the use of the meeting house; and on the 18th of the same month, he gave the church \$500, the income of which he directed to be distributed among the poor of the church under the direction of the minister and deacons. The Rev. Samuel Phillips had made a donation of £100 lawful money, for the same benevolent purpose.

Church Plate. 1801. Five silver tankards were purchased by the church, and one presented by an unknown friend; three silver tankards belonged to the church before. 1802. Two Flagons were presented to the church, one by the direction of the late Hon. S. Phillips, and the other by Samuel Abbot, Esq., the cost of both \$218, 10.—1810, A tankard was presented to the church by direction of the late Deacon Joshua Holt.—1812. A tankard was presented by Samuel Abbot, Esq.

Deacons of the South Church.

Elected.		Died.	Age.
1711, Nov. 8.	John Abbot,	March 1721.	73
	William Lovejoy,	July 20, 1748.	90
1720, Sept. 22.	Nehemiah Abbot,	Oct. 8, 1750.	83
	John Abbot,	Jan. 1, 1754.	79
1744, March 20.	Isaac Abbot,	Aug. 9, 1784.	85
	Joseph Abbot,	Aug. 23, 1787.	82
	moved to Wilton 1776.		
1755, Feb. 4.	John Dane,	July, 1801.	84
	Hezekiah Ballard,	Dec. 1801.	81
1776, April 16.	Joshua Holt	July, 24, 1810.	80
1785, May 30.	S. Phillips (excused)	Feb. 1802.	50
	Zebadiah Abbot,	Nov. 24, 1793.	54
1794, April 21.	Samuel Abbot, (excused)	April 1812.	80
	Daniel Poor,	June 20, 1814.	74
	Isaac Abbot,		
	Nathan Abbot,	March 5, 1801.	48
1801, May 21.	Abiel Pearson,	May 1827,	71
1811, April 2.	Mark Newman,		
1813, April 2.	Zebadiah Abbot, removed to the West Church 1827.		
1825,	Amos Blanchard.		
1826, Dec. 2.	Amos Abbot.		
1827, Aug. 21.	Paschal Abbot.		

THE WEST PARISH, taken from the South Parish in consequence of increased population, was incorporated March, 1827.

The West Church, with the consent and approbation of the South Parish and Church, was organized, December 5, 1826, with the same confession of faith and covenant as is used in the South Church. The Deacons elected were Zebadiah Abbot, Solomon Holt, and Ebenezer Lovejoy.

In 1826, a meeting house was built of granite, 64 feet by 52, 25 feet post. It was dedicated December 26, 1826.

Mr. Samuel C. Jackson was invited, April 3, 1827, to settle in the ministry on a salary of \$600, and was ordained 6 June following.

This parish receives annually about \$280 from the funds which belonged to the South Parish, for the support of the minister.

Biographical Sketch of the Ministers of Andover.

REV. JOHN WOODBRIDGE was born in 1613, at Stanton, Wiltshire, England, son of Rev. John Woodbridge, a non-conforming minister. He was sent to Oxford for his education; but when required to take the oath of conformity, he left the college, and pursued his studies in a more private way. The ceremonies of the church being vigorously enforced, young Woodbridge, in 1634, came to New England with Rev. Thomas Parker, his uncle. He with others took up land in Newbury, and continued his studies, till, on account of his father's death, he was called to England. Having accomplished his business, he returned to New England; and, in 1641, married a daughter ^{mercy,} of Hon. Thomas Dudley. He was among the first settlers of Andover, and purchased the township for the settlers of Cuts-hamache, Sagamore of Massachusetts, for six pounds and a coat, which purchase the Sagamore acknowledged before the Court in 1646, when Andover was incorporated. Mr. W. was with the settlers as a teacher, at or very near the time of the first plantation of the town. It was expected that a church would be organized, and Mr. W. would be ordained pastor, in September 1644, at Rowley, as the council and people that would probably be assembled, could not be accommodated in a place so new as Andover then was. But those that were to be formed into a church state, and who had belonged to other churches, declined repeating the declaration of their faith and repentance; the messengers of the churches, not satisfied, separated without forming the church, and Mr. W. was not ordained at that time. The next year, they met at Rowley, the church was

organized, and Mr. W. was ordained, Oct. 1645, by Mr. Wilson of Boston and Mr. Worcester of Salisbury. "There is a tradition," Dr. Symmes remarks, "that Mr. Woodbridge was the first, strictly speaking, that was ordained a minister of the gospel in this county, and the second in New England."

By the solicitation of friends he was induced to resign his charge, in 1647, and to return to England; where he preached first at Andover in Hampshire, and afterwards at Burford, Wiltshire; whence he was ejected soon after the restoration of Charles II. He was also thrown out of his school at Newbury by the Bartholomew act. This occasioned his return, in 1663, to New England. Soon after this, he was invited to settle in Newbury as an assistant to his aged uncle, Mr. Thomas Parker, where for several years he continued his ministry. But a difference arising between him and his people concerning church discipline, he thought it best to resign his ministry among them. He was still highly esteemed, and, in the winter of 1684, was employed to preach during the sickness of Mr. Richardson, the minister of Newbury. Soon after his dismissal, it is said, "he was remarkably blest in his private estate," which supplied the loss of his salary.

In 1683, he was chosen an assistant; and after the change of the government, he was appointed Justice of Peace.

His wife died, July 1691, fifty years after marriage. He died March 1695, in the eighty second year of his age. His reputation was good; and he was distinguished for his piety, his submission under afflictions, his composure of mind and patience; his readiness to forgive injuries, and his entire control of his passions. A messenger once brought him word of great loss of property; his reply was, "what a mercy it is, that this is the first time that I have met with such a disaster."

He had twelve children, eleven of whom lived to adult age. Three sons and two sons in law were in the ministry; and he lived to see four grandsons preparing for it.

John was settled in the ministry, 1666, in Killingworth; in 1679 installed at Wethersfield, and died in 1690. Timothy was minister of Hartford.

Benjamin Woodbridge, his brother, the first on Harvard college catalogue, was successor of the famous Dr. Twisse of Newbury, Eng. and was in high reputation as a scholar, a preacher, a casuist, and a christian. He was honored with D. D. from Oxford. He died Nov. 1684, aged 62.*

REV. FRANCIS DANE was successor to Mr. Woodbridge. The particular time of his coming to Andover, or of his ordination, is not now known, but it was about 1648. He had not been educated at either of the Universities in England, but completed his theological education in this country. He appears to have been useful and respected in his profession. The town, during his ministry, enjoyed peace, and was regular in attending and maintaining religious institutions. In a settlement so new, he was liable to many privations and hardships in common with the first planters. There is no evidence of impatience or want of fortitude under them. His salary was small, and paid one half in wheat and one half in Indian corn, at the current price. His wife Elizabeth died June 1676. Mr. Thomas Barnard was, in 1682, settled as a colleague with him, and was his assistant more than fifteen years. To what period of life Mr. Dane continued his labors is uncertain. Mrs. Mary, his wife, died March 1689; and at an advanced age, he married the widow of George Abbot, sen. who died June 1711, in the 83d year of her age.

In the time of the witchcraft frenzy, in 1692, of which

* See Mather's *Magnalia*, Allen's *Biog. Dict.*, Hist. of N. E.

Andover had its full share, it is said, that intimations that Mr. Dane was implicated, served in some measure to check the delusion; as it was not deemed credible, that a man of his known piety and uprightness could be in league with the devil. He expressed his sympathy and used his exertions for the relief of those of his parishioners, who were imprisoned, by writing to the Court, and also by signing a certificate in their favor. He died the 17th Feb. 1697, in the 82d year of his age, having been an officer in the church of Andover 48 years. He left two sons, Nathaniel and Francis. *Nathaniel* died 1725, aged 80 years; *Deliverance*, his wife, died 1735, aged 81 years. Their sons were Nathaniel, Francis, and Daniel. Lieut. *Francis* died 1738, aged 81; Hannah, his wife, died 1746, aged 85. Their sons were ³ Francis, Abiel, John, Joseph, Daniel.—³ *Francis*, ⁴ Francis.—³ *John*; ⁴ John, Joseph, William, Daniel, and Mary. ⁴ John was deacon in the South church 46 years, and was accustomed to set the psalm when it was the practice to read and sing line by line. He died, July 1801, aged 84 years and six months. His wife Elizabeth died 1801, aged 82. ⁴ Joseph, his brother, died 1807, aged 84. Mary, his sister, married Samuel Chickering; died 1824, aged 92.

There was another bearing the name Dane, supposed to be a brother, or near relation of Mr. Dane of Andover, who early settled in Ipswich, from whom descended Hon. Nathan Dane, LL. D. of Beverly, and Hon. Joseph Dane of Kennebunk, both of whom have been members of Congress, and have sustained important offices in the Commonwealth.

REV. THOMAS BARNARD, son of Francis B. of Hadley, the third minister of Andover, was a graduate of Harvard College of 1679. In January 1682, he was unanimously invited by the town to settle as an assistant of Mr. Dane in

carrying on the work of the ministry. There is no record of the time of his ordination. The parsonage house being burned about the year 1707, he purchased some time after, the house said to be built and occupied by Governor Bradstreet. This house has been occupied successively by Rev. John Barnard and Dr. Symmes, and is now owned by Mr. Simeon Putnam, and is still a good house. During four or five years before the division of the town into two parishes, there was warm contention concerning the place for a new meeting house. In 1709, the town was amicably divided into two parishes. Mr. B. had his election of the parishes. During the long and warm altercation, he conducted with such prudence and affectionate fidelity, as to retain the esteem and confidence of all his people. He died suddenly Oct. 13, 1718, in the sixty second year of his age, and 37th of his ministry, greatly beloved and highly esteemed.

Rev. Mr. Phillips of the South parish, intimately acquainted with him, eight or nine last years of his ministry, has given him the following character, in a preface to a sermon, preached in 1739, by Mr. John Barnard. "I shall very gladly take the opportunity which so fairly offers, to acknowledge that I have always esteemed it a favor of Providence, that my lot was cast in the same town with that *holy man of God*, who was pleased to express the kindness of a father towards me also, and where I had, for some years, the advantage of his guidance and example. And I doubt not, but that it will be very acceptable to all those of his hearers, *in each parish*, who are now living, for me to revive the remembrance of *this their former Pastor*, of blessed memory; and in order hereunto, to go on and say, (which I am persuaded they will readily assent to the truth of, viz.) that he was really one of the best of men, and of ministers. Not only an exemplary Christian,

and Israelite indeed, in whom was found no guile ; but, moreover, had the tongue of the learned, and was a sound and eminent divine ; delivered excellent sermons, and had the spirit as well as the gift of prayer ; was truly an able minister of the New Testament, and a faithful steward in the house of God ; naturally caring for the flock, and was therefore gentle as a father, yet, maintaining government and discipline in the church ; very compassionate to those in distress, and, like saint Barnabas of old, was truly a son of consolation ; also very obliging towards all men, and always studied the things which make for peace ; was singularly prudent in his whole conduct ; also grave and instructive, and yet cheerful in conversation ; and I need not say, how kind and tender as a husband and a parent, nor how faithful as a friend ; and, which was very much his ornament, he was truly, of a meek and quiet spirit, and was clothed with humility." Mr. B. has been justly reckoned among the eminent ministers of New England.

Mr. B. married, Dec. 1686, Elizabeth Price, who died Oct. 1692. For a second wife, May 1696, Abigail Bull, who died, Aug. 1702. He was married to his third wife, Lydia Goffe, Aug. 1704. Thomas, his oldest son, born Oct. 1688, died before his father, without issue. John, born March 1690, graduated H. Coll. 1709, ordained minister of Andover North Parish, April 1719, died June 14, 1757. Theodore, his youngest son, born Feb. 1692, died Feb. 1725, aged 32 years, leaving three children, Elizabeth, Theodore, and Hannah. Elizabeth was the wife of the Hon. S. Phillips, and mother of the late Lt. Governor S. Phillips.—*See preface of Rev. J. Barnard's fun. Ser. of Abiel Abbot.*

REV. JOHN BARNARD, son of Rev. Thomas Barnard, born Feb. 26, 1690, was a graduate of H. Coll. 1709. During several years, he taught the grammar school at Andover, and the north grammar school at Boston. Immediate-

ly upon the death of his father, he was thought of as his successor, and, in December 16, 1718, was invited to settle in the gospel ministry in the north parish. He began to preach as settled minister the first Sabbath in January 1719, and was ordained the 8th of April following. At the ordination, Rev. Mr. Capen of Topsfield gave the charge, Rev. Mr. Stevens of Charlestown gave the right hand of fellowship, Rev. Thomas Symmes of Boxford preached the sermon, Rev. Mr. Rogers and Rev. Mr. Phillips assisted in prayer. Mr. Barnard died 14th June 1758, aged 68 years.

Mr. Barnard was a good classical scholar ; and, after his settlement in the ministry, prepared for college many, some of whom were good scholars and useful men. His piety, gentleness, and pleasantry, his faithfulness and assiduity in the discharge of ministerial duty, and the interest which he took in promoting the peace and improvement of his people, procured their love and confidence. As a preacher, and as a counsellor in the churches, he was very highly respected. His sound understanding, hospitality, benevolence and urbanity, gained the esteem and affection of a large circle of friends and acquaintance. He lived in much intimacy and friendship with Mr. Phillips of the south parish, and they mutually contributed to the good order, peace and harmony of the town. Mr. Phillips, in a preface to a sermon preached 1739, by Mr. Barnard, speaks of him with the utmost affection and respect. " As for the present worthy pastor of the flock of Christ in the north parish, although he be not willing that any encomium should be given of him, but, like his venerable father, before him, professes himself content, provided he may do some service in the world, and pass through it without contempt ; yet, I cannot forbear saying, that he is so well known and approved that he stands in no need at all of a

word of recommendation from any man whatever." He adds, "If I may be allowed to speak the truth,—I shall go on to say, that I esteem myself not much less happy in this his son, who ministers before God and to his people, not only in his father's place, but also makes good, so far I suppose, as any man can, his father's ground.—I said, I esteem myself happy in him,—for we have been for now more than 20 years past, labouring in this town, (though not properly as colleagues, yet) as *good neighbours and cordial brethren*; which, let others think as meanly of as they please, yet, *we* look upon it as an article essential to the comfort and happiness of *our* lives:—And I do the rather make mention of this thing, because I would from hence take occasion, *both*, thankfully to acknowledge the smiles of heaven in that harmony and brotherly love, which have hitherto subsisted between us; and to bewail it, that there is too much reason to think, that there is not so good understanding between ministers of some towns, as might be wished for.—Will the God of love and peace be pleased to grant, that this *happy union*, which is so much *our* strength and beauty, may be preserved and established, to our comfort and the people's edification: And may all such who are the people's *instructors*, and especially who are pastors in the *same town*, frequently visit each other, and be perfectly joined together in the same mind, and in the same judgment, as it becomes all such, who not only serve the same master, but even style themselves the bridegroom's friends and ambassadors for Christ!" Many pleasant anecdotes characteristic of these reverend gentlemen, are still remembered and often repeated.

The people, for 70 years, during the ministry of Mr. Barnard and of his father, enjoyed a series of peace and improvement beyond what is common.

Mr. Barnard left two sons, both distinguished clergy-

men in the ministry, Rev. Thomas Barnard of the first church, Salem; and Rev. Edward Barnard of Haverhill; and one daughter, Sarah, the wife of Rev. Dr. Tucker of Newbury. His youngest son, John, died Oct. 1739, aged 16 years, while a student in H. College.

Mr. Barnard published a sermon at the ordination of Rev. Timothy Walker, Concord, N. H. A Funeral sermon of Mr. Abiel Abbot, 1739. Election sermon for 1746.

He preached the Convention sermon, 2 Cor. 4: 1, which was not published.

REV. WILLIAM SYMMES, D. D., a descendant of Rev. Zacharias S. who came to this country in 1635, and settled in Charlestown, was born in Charlestown, and was a graduate of Harv. Coll. 1750, where he was a Tutor from 1755 to 1758. He began to preach in the north parish in Andover soon after the decease of Mr. Barnard, and was, on the 5th of December, 1757, invited to settle in the gospel ministry, and the third Wednesday of March following was appointed for his ordination. On account of the sickness of Mr. Symmes, his ordination was postponed to the first day of November, 1758, when the Rev. Mr. Appleton of Cambridge gave the charge, Rev. Mr. Clark of Danvers gave the right hand of fellowship, Rev. Mr. Cook of Notomy, since West Cambridge, preached the sermon, and Rev. Mr. Parsons of Bradford, and Rev. Mr. Storer of Watertown assisted in prayer. Dr. Symmes died 3d of May 1807; Dr. Cumings of Billerica preached a sermon from 2 Cor. 5: 1, at the funeral.

The ministry of Dr. Symmes embraced a very difficult and eventful period. He was settled during the French war. Soon after the peace of 1763, the troubles with Great Britain and the Colonies commenced, which brought on the revolutionary war. During this war, the depreciation of the currency and the pressure on the people rendered it

embarrassing for clergymen to support their families. The Federal Government was scarcely organized before the commencement of the French revolution, and wars in Europe, which involved this country into parties, and, by increasing the demand for the articles of living, operated unfavourably upon all, who depended upon a small stipend for maintenance. The nobleness of mind with which he sustained the embarrassment, may be seen from the following transaction. In April 1780, the Parish "voted to raise £1940 to pay the deficiency of Rev. Mr Symmes's salary since the depreciation of paper money, which is esteemed with the money already given him, equal to the £80 contracted, to the commencement of the present year of his ministry."—"The Rev. W. Symmes gives his thanks to the parish for their generous vote, and relinquishes one thousand dollars of the £1940."

During his ministry, there was harmony in the church, his people were remarkably united; in his large parish, there were no sectaries. His parishioners speak of him with great respect, and they who were most capable of appreciating his talents and acquirements, held him in high estimation. Harmony and good fellowship were maintained between him and Mr. French of the south parish; they regularly exchanged labors the sabbath after the annual fast and thanksgiving, and occasionally at other times, and kept up a monthly lecture alternately in each parish, each supplying the other's pulpit.

Dr. Symmes was a good scholar, of extensive reading, and an able divine. He devoted himself exclusively to his profession, and was occupied through life in theological pursuits. His sermons were full of appropriate thoughts, and were written with great care and in a style remarkably neat, perspicuous and correct. His preaching was plain and practical. Subjects of controversy were not often

brought into the pulpit, or treated in a controversial manner. He did not, however, omit to notice the prevailing errors of the times. His discourses were not delivered with such ease and fluency, as to charm and captivate the great mass of hearers; but they were highly valued by men of cultivated minds. In opinions he accorded rather with Arminius, than with Calvin; and with Arius rather than Athanasius. His passions were irritable, and sensibility quick; but the habit of self command was seldom violated. Many trials and afflictions were his lot in life, which were borne with christian fortitude and resignation. He was modest and diffident, and, it is said, could never divest himself of feelings in the discharge of public duty, which often embarrass young men, when entering on the public duties of the sacred profession. He was a strict observer of order and propriety. He was about the middle size, somewhat corpulent; when dressed, he wore a white bush wig, which was the fashion of clergymen and other gentlemen who entered business before 1760. His manners were dignified, but easy; He was hospitable and benevolent, and, by his urbanity, rendered himself agreeable to strangers and others. He was distinguished for his prudence, his sound moral principles, his unshaken integrity and irreproachable conduct. He received a D. D. from his Alma Mater. It is a matter of regret, that he gave a strict injunction, that his manuscripts should be burned immediately after his death, which injunction was strictly complied with. No man in the town was probably so well acquainted with the history of its settlement, and of the early settlers, and of various occurrences.

Dr. Symmes's printed publications were, a Lecture on Psalmody, A Thanksgiving sermon, 1768, Sermon at the General Election, 1785. He preached the Dudleian Lecture, 1786, which was not published.

He married, in 1759, Anna, daughter of Rev. Joshua Gee of Boston ; she died June 18, 1772. They had five sons and four daughters, all of whom, except Daniel and Mrs. Cazeneuve, died before him.

William, a counsellor at law, died at Portland Jan. 1807, in the 46th year of his age, not having been married. Daniel, born Oct. 1761, went to the southward ; Joshua Gee, a physician, died at sea.

Elizabeth died Aug. 1784, aged 19 years. Theodore, a physician, settled in Falmouth, died in New Gloucester.

Anna married Mr. Isaac Cazeneuve, and lives in Andover. Converse died young. Lydia and Charlotte were twins, and died in infancy, Dec. 30, 1771.

His second wife was Miss Susannah Powell, who died July 1807, aged 79.

REV. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, the first minister of the South Parish, was son of Samuel Phillips, Salem, born March 23, 1658, and died, Oct. 13, 1722, a goldsmith, who was the son of Rev. Samuel Phillips, minister of Rowley, and grandson of Rev. George Phillips, who came to New England in 1630, and was the first minister of Watertown. His mother was Mary, daughter of Rev. John Emerson of Gloucester ; he was born Feb. 17, 1690, O. S ; began to preach in Andover, South Parish, April 1710, and was ordained Oct. 17, 1711. Rev. Thomas Barnard, Andover, Rev. E. Payson, Rowley, Rev. Joseph Green, Salem Village, and Rev. Thomas Symmes, Bradford, officiated on the occasion. He died June 5, 1771, in the 82d year of his age, and the 62d of his ministry.

Mr. Phillips was endued with good powers of mind, and was a diligent, faithful and useful minister. He early acquired the habit of order, industry, and economy in the management of all his affairs, by which he was enabled to accomplish much and obtain his object. Though he sa-

credly devoted a tenth of his income to pious and charitable purposes, and his salary was small, yet he educated his family liberally and accumulated a large estate. In his opinions, he was a Calvinist of the old school. As a preacher, he was highly respectable, was zealous, and endeavoured not only to indoctrinate his people in sentiments which he deemed correct and important, but to lead them to the practice of all christian duties. Being strongly attached to his views of christianity, he exerted himself to defend and propagate them, both by preaching and writing, and to guard his people against opinions contrary to them. His anxiety on this subject may be easily seen in some of his last publications. His labours in the pulpit were protracted beyond what is usual at the present day. His hour glass was turned at the commencement of his sermon, and the last sands ran out before its conclusion. It was his practice to call at every house in his parish at least once in a year, and he often carried Madam with him in these parochial visits. They usually rode together on the same horse, according to the fashion of the times. He had much influence in persuading parents to attend to parental duties and household worship. The people, during his ministry, were remarkably united, and his parish was free from sectaries. Though a man of considerable humour, yet there was an apparent sternness, which caused undue fear in many of his people, and especially in the young. Constant intimacy and friendship were maintained with the ministers of the North Parish; and many pleasant anecdotes of him and the younger Barnard are remembered and often repeated. A monthly lecture in the town, preached alternately in each parish, was commenced in their ministry, which was continued more than sixty years. Mr. Phillips was highly respected by his brethren in the ministry, and was frequently invited to preach on public occasions. His pub-

lications are numerous ; a catalogue of some, probably not all of which, follows :

A Word in Season, or duty of a people to take the oath of allegiance to a glorious God, 1727.

Advice to a child, 1729.

The Orthodox Christian ; or, a child well instructed.

A preface to Rev. J. Barnard's funeral sermon of Mr. Abiel Abbot, 1739.

Artillery Election sermon, 1741.

Sermon at the General Election, 1750.

Convention Sermon, 1753.

Sermon after the great earthquake, 1755.

Sermon at the ordination of Rev. N. Holt, 1759.

Sermon at the Instalment of Rev. S. Chandler, 1759.

Sermon on the living water to be had for asking.

Sermon on Suicide, after the death of David Gray, 1767.

Sermon on the sinner's refusal to come to Christ examined.

Sermon on the necessity of God's drawing, in order to men's coming to Christ.

Serious Address to young people, in a Dialogue.

History of the Saviour.

Seasonable Advice to a Neighbour, in a Dialogue, 1761.

A Sermon to Young People, 1763.

A Discourse on Justification, delivered in Boston, 1766.

Mr. Phillips married Miss Hannah White, Haverhill, Jan. 7, 1712. She died Jan. 11, 1773, in the 82d year of her age. Their children were Mary, born 11th Dec. 1712, N. S.; died 5th Dec. 1737 ; married to J. Appleton, Haverhill. Samuel, born Feb. 24, 1715, Grad. H. U. 1734 ; died Aug. 21, 1790, Andover. Lydia, born June 21, 1717; died 15th Nov. 1749 ; married Dr. Parker Clark. John, born Jan. 7th 1720. Grad. H. U. 1735 ; died Aug. 21, 1795, Exeter. William, born July 6, 1722 ; died Jan. 1804, mer-

chant, Boston. His apprenticeship was with Mr. E. Broomfield, an eminent merchant in Boston. In business, he was active, exact, enterprising and successful, and became one of the most opulent merchants in the United States. In various municipal offices, he was faithful and useful. He zealously opposed the oppressive measures of the British government, and was one of the committee to demand of Gov. Hutchinson, that the tea should be sent back to England. At the commencement of the revolution, he was rejected as a counsellor by Gov. Gage. He was a member of the Convention for forming the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and of that for ratifying the constitution of the United States, and contributed by his practical observations to its adoption. He was frequently a useful member of the legislature in the House and Senate. For many years, he was a deacon in the Old South Church, Boston, and was esteemed a pious, benevolent, and upright man.

In 1744, he married Miss Abigail Broomfield. Their son William, was often a member of the legislature and Lt. Gov. a number of years, and was distinguished for his very liberal donations to pious and benevolent institutions, and for the encouragement of learning. He died May 1827, aged 77. Abigail was married to Josiah Quincy, jr. an eloquent lawyer and distinguished patriot; whose son is Hon. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of the city of Boston. Hannah married Mr. Samuel Shaw. Sarah married Mr. Edward Dowse of Dedham.*

REV. JONATHAN FRENCH, the second minister of the South parish, youngest son of Deacon Moses and Mrs. Esther French of Braintree, was born Jan. 30, 1740. He enlisted a private soldier in 1757, and in March repaired to Fort Edward. In August following, he was seized with the small pox, and after his recovery, with fever and ague,

* See Mr. Wisner's Sermon on the death of Lt. Gov. Phillips.

and being unable to do duty, he returned home in October. Soon after his return, he was stationed at Castle William, as a seargent. In the absence of his superior officers, which was frequent, the care of the garrison devolved on him ; he had also charge of the sutler's store.

While at Castle William, he was honored with the acquaintance of many respectable and literary friends in Boston and vicinity. Having a fondness for books, he improved his leisure time in reading ; devoting his attention chiefly to the study of surgery and physic. Under the direction of the surgeon of the garrison, and by the friendly aid of Drs. Whitworth and Jeffries, he made considerable proficiency, and had so much the confidence of the faculty, that the medicines and the sick were frequently intrusted to his care. He was resolute, punctual, and faithful ; and these traits of character were continued through life.

Though advised by the physicians named above to pursue his medical studies, and promised aid in his establishment in Boston, yet encouraged by a number of literary friends, he resolved to obtain a collegiate education. Messrs. Davis and Phillips directed him in his studies, and several gentlemen, particularly, Mr. Barnard, son of the governor, furnished him with books. He continued at Castle William, discharging the duties of his station, till ready to commence his residence at college. On the last day of his service at the garrison, he waited on the Governor and other company, as commanding officer of the day, gave up his commission, presented his sword to his successor, repaired to Harvard University, became subject to authority, and, in the evening, rung the bell as butler's freshman. He possessed in uncommon degree, the confidence and friendship of his instructors and fellow students, and was active in associations for improvement. He was graduated in 1771, and continued at college in the study of theology.

After preaching some time in Andover S. P., he was invited unanimously to settle in the ministry, and was ordained 22d Sept. 1772.

He devoted himself to the duties of his station, which he discharged, both in public and in private, with assiduity and success. His discourses were plain, practical, and unadorned. His voice was pleasant, strong and piercing; his delivery was animated, and often pathetic; his manner was serious and solemn. He was a popular preacher.

He was serviceable to his people as a physician; but his attentions in this respect, with the medicines, were gratuitous.

He was a friend to liberty and his country, and did much to encourage the people in the revolutionary war. On hearing of the battle of Bunker Hill, he immediately took his gun and surgical instruments and repaired to the army, and was in season to assist in dressing the wounded. He always considered it his duty to use his privilege in voting for the officers of the State and general government.

His temper and sensibilities were quick and keen, but he had them under control. He had a facility of imparting instruction and consolation to the afflicted, and of instructing and impressing the minds of the young in his visits to the schools, and in his catechetical lectures.

He was hospitable, cheerful, and benevolent, was beloved and esteemed by his parishioners and a large circle of acquaintance.

He was an active and useful Trustee of Phillips Academy, was greatly desirous of promoting good learning and morals, and assisted gratuitously by his books and instructions, many young gentlemen in their preparation for the ministry.

Being well acquainted with human nature, his advice and assistance in composing difficulties were frequently

sought and highly valued. During his ministry, he was invited to attend seventy eight ecclesiastical councils for ordinations and other purposes.

His religious opinions were in most points Calvinistic ; but he was candid and catholic in his feelings and conduct, and held good fellowship with his brethren of widely different sentiments.

He died suddenly of a paralytic affection, July 28, 1809, in the 70th year of his age, and 37th of his ministry. Rev. Mr. Stone of Reading preached at his funeral from John 14: 28.

His publications were—Sermon against Extortion, 1777 ; at the ordination of Rev. D. Oliver, Beverly, 1787 ; at the ordination of Rev. Abiel Abbot, Haverhill, 1795 ; at the General Election, May 25, 1796 ; at the Anniversary Thanksgiving, Nov. 29, 1798 ; at the ordination of Rev. J. Kendall, Plymouth, 1800 ; at the ordination of his son, Rev. Jona. French, North Hampton, N. H. 1801 ; at Evening Lecture, Portsmouth, 1805 ; Charge at the ordination of Rev. E. Pearson, LL. D. Sept. 12, 1808.

Mr. French was married, Aug. 26, 1773, to Miss Abigail Richards. She died Aug. 1821, aged 79.—His children were Abigail, born 29th May 1776 ; wife of Rev. S. Stearns, Bedford. Jonathan, born 16th Aug. 1778 ; minister of North Hampton, N. H. Mary-Holyoke, born Aug. 1781 ; wife of Rev. Mr. Sperry, Wenham.*

The first seven ministers of Andover attained nearly the average age of 73 years. The first minister left Andover, 1647. The average time of the ministry of the other six was about 44 years. An unusual length of life and of ministry.

* See Rev. Mr. Alden's Memoir of Rev. Mr. French,

CHAP. VI.

EDUCATION--SCHOOLS--ACADEMIES-- INSTITUTION.

THE early settlers of New England well understood the importance of knowledge and education. Many of the fathers of Massachusetts were well educated, and they exerted themselves to found a college, and to encourage schools to the utmost of their ability. The great mass of settlers, engaged in providing themselves and families with food and dwellings, could not be expected to do much in their plantations besides supporting the gospel and maintaining religious and moral instruction.

The Legislature, in 1647, considering the great importance of a general diffusion of knowledge, made provision for free schools, by ordering that every township of fifty families shall provide a school, in which children may be taught to read and write ; and that every town of a hundred families shall maintain a grammar school, in which youth may be prepared for college ; to which another law was added, in 1683, providing that every township, of more than five hundred families, should maintain two grammar schools and two writing schools ; a burthen, which, considering the feeble means of the colony, and the dark period when it was assumed, was no doubt vastly greater, than any similar burthen that has been borne since ; and when compared with the present wealth of the State, greater than any one of its civil expenses. It is a singular fact too, that no legal requisitions made since, have, even in name and form, come

up to this noble standard established by our poor and suffering forefathers in the middle of the 17th century.*

In 1701, it was voted, that a convenient school house be erected at the parting of the ways, by Joseph Wilson's, to be 20 feet long and 16 feet wide; and the selectmen were directed to employ a grammar school master from year to year. Soon after the division of the town, the grammar school was kept alternately in each parish. In 1714 a school house was built by the South parish, 22 feet by 16, and 6 feet stud.

Schools for small children were maintained by subscription in various parts of the town, and kept by females.

For many years after the grammar school was supported, it does not appear that other schools were provided for by assessing the town.

In 1753, £25 were raised for reading and writing. In 1755, £45 for the grammar, and £35 for other schools. In 1757, £35 for grammar and £15 for other schools. In 1758, six schools were voted for the outskirts, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre; and £35 for grammar, and £10 for other schools,—and the same sums for the year following. From 1760 to 1771, £40 for grammar and £15 for other schools. From 1771 to 1777, £40 for grammar and £25 for other schools. From 1783, to 1785, £80 were raised for schools. The maintaining of the grammar school has been neglected from this period to the present time. From 1786 to 1790, £90 were raised for schools; 1791–4, £100; 1795, £120; 1796–7, £200. In 1795, the town was divided into twelve districts for schools, and the money raised was proportioned to each district according to the number of families. There were at that time 401 families in the town. From 1798 to 1805, the sum raised was \$800.—

* North American Review, No. 45, p. 453.

1806 to 1819, \$1200.—1820 to 1825, \$1300. About two thirds of the money are appropriated for winter schools taught by masters, and one third for summer schools taught by females.

The late law of the Commonwealth will tend much to the improvement of schools, by increasing the qualifications of instructors, by producing a uniformity of the most suitable school books, and by encouragement given to instructors and schools, by regular visits and reports of the schools.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY.

Phillips Academy was founded, April 21, 1778, by Hon. Samuel Phillips, Andover, and Hon. John Phillips, Exeter, sons of Rev. Samuel Phillips.

The property originally transferred to twelve Trustees by the founders, consisted of 141 acres of land with the buildings upon it, in Andover, and 200 acres in Jaffrey, N. H., and £1614, or \$5,380; the income from the lands and money was to be forever appropriated and expended for the support of a public free school, or Academy, in the South Parish of Andover.

The first object of this institution is declared to be the promotion of true piety and virtue; the 2d, instruction in the English, Latin, and Greek languages, together with writing, arithmetic, music, and the art of speaking; the 3d, practical geometry, logic, and geography; and the 4th, such other of the liberal arts and sciences, or languages, as opportunity and ability may hereafter admit and the Trustees shall direct.

The constitution of this academy was formed by Hon. Samuel Phillips jr. when only 21 years of age. By his solicitations, his father and uncle bestowed the large sums, by which both academies, at Andover and Exeter were so

liberally endowed. Of this property he was the natural and presumptive heir.

April 28, 1778, was the first meeting of the Trustees, and the board was organized. At this time Mr. Eliphalet Pearson was appointed Instructor by the founders. The school was opened April 30, 1778, under the instruction and government of Mr. Pearson and Joseph Mottey assistant.

An act of incorporation was obtained, Oct. 4th, 1780. In the first building there were accommodations for sixty students.

January 30th, 1786, a new building, erected by Hon. S. Phillips and his two brothers, John of Exeter, and William of Boston, was occupied. One room below was appropriated for a school-room, containing seats and boxes for 100 pupils. Two other rooms were for library, museum, recitations. The upper story was a spacious hall for speaking and exhibitions. This building was consumed by fire, Jan. 1818. The books were principally preserved.

An elegant brick building 80 feet long and 40 feet wide, two stories, was erected the following season.

In 1789, Hon. John Phillips gave this Seminary the further sum of \$20,000 for the virtuous and pious education of youths of genius and serious dispositions. In his last will also, he bequeathed one third part of all the estate of which he died possessed, for the benefit, more especially of charity scholars, such as may be of excelling genius and good moral character; and for the assistance of youths liberally educated, and designed for the ministry. To this last fund, the Hon. William Phillips of Boston bequeathed \$4,000, for the same pious design.

The late Lieut. Gov. William Phillips left a legacy of \$15,000 to this Academy, which has been appropriated for the support of an English High School; and of \$10,000 to the Theological Institution.

This is one of the earliest, and best endowed, institutions of the kind in this country. It has been conducted according to the design of the noble founders, and has been eminently useful to the public. The cause of literature and virtue has been greatly assisted and promoted by this Seminary; and the community will ever have reason to honor the memory of the liberal founders.

The Academy has always been provided with one principal and one assistant instructor, and others have been employed, whenever the circumstances of the school required.

TRUSTEES OF PHILLIPS ACADEMY.

Accessus.		Exit. vel. ex. off. decess.
1778	* Hon. Samuel Phillips A. M.	1791
	* Hon. John Phillips LL. D.	1795
	* Hon. William Phillips	1802
	* Hon. Oliver Wendell A. M.	1818
	* Hon. John Lowell LL. D.	1802
	* Rev. Josiah Stearns A. M.	1781
	* Rev. Elias Smith A. M.	1793
	* Rev. William Symmes D. D.	1795
	* Rev. Jonathan French A. M.	1809
	* Hon. Samuel Phillips LL. D.	1802
	* Rev. Eliphalet Pearson LL. D.	1826
	* Mr. Nehemiah Abbot	1808

1781	* Rev. David Tappan D. D.	1803
1786	* Ebenezer Pemberton LL. D. <i>ex off.</i>	1793
1791	* Hon. William Phillips	1827
1795	* Samuel Abbot Esq.	1808
1795	Mark Newman A. M.	
1795	* Rev. Jedidiah Morse D. D.	1826
1795	* Hon. Jacob Abbot	1801
1801	* Hon. John Phillips A. M. (Andover)	1820
1802	* Hon. John Phillips A. M. (Boston)	1823
1802	Hon. Josiah Quincy LL. D.	1828

1802	Samuel Farrar A. M.
1804	Rev. Daniel Dana D. D.
1809	Rev. Abiel Holmes D. D. LL. D.
1810	John Adams A. M. <i>ex. off.</i>
1811	Samuel H. Walley Esq.
1820	Hon. Jonathan Phillips A. M.
1820	Rev. Justin Edwards D. D.
1823	Hon. Samuel Hubbard LL. D.
1826	Rev. John H. Church D. D.
1826	Rev. Benjamin B. Wisner D. D.
1827	Hon. William B. Banister A. M.

Principal Instructors.

1778	* Rev. Eliphalet Pearson LL. D.	1786
1786	Ebenezer Pemberton LL. D.	1793
1795	Mark Newman A. M.	1809
1810	John Adams A. M.	

REV. ELIPHALET PEARSON LL. D. was born in Byefield, Newbury, June 1752, grad. H. U. 1773; studied Theology and became a preacher. He resided in Andover at the commencement of hostilities in 1775, taught the grammar school, and was the first to collect and prepare saltpetre from earth taken from under the floors of barns and other buildings, for the use of the powder mill just built by S. Phillips jr. Esq. He was appointed the first instructor of Phillips Academy. Under his direction it was organized and obtained a high reputation. He was an active and useful Trustee from its foundation to his death. In 1786, he was elected professor of Hebrew and other oriental languages and of the English language in Harvard University. The duties of this station were discharged with ability and great usefulness, during twenty years, the last six of which he was a Fellow of the College, and exerted himself to promote its interest and improvement. In 1806 he resigned his connexion with the University, and soon after removed to Andover. Here he was soon engaged in organizing the Theological

Institution, and was active and persevering in uniting the Associate founders with those of Andover, who were projecting a similar Institution at Newbury. This object was effected chiefly by his efforts, and has contributed very much to the enlargement and usefulness of the Seminary. At its organization in 1808, he was inducted into the office of Associate Professor of sacred literature, to the duties of which he faithfully applied himself. In 1809, he resigned his professorship, and continued to reside in Andover, exerting his influence in favour of the Academy and Institution. On the death of E. Bromfield Esq. in 1820, he removed to Harvard. Soon after his removal to this place, he became infirm. He died at Greenland, N. H. while on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Abbot, Sept. 12, 1826, aged 74. He was honored with L L. D. from Yale and New Jersey Colleges; was early associated with the American Academy and with the Historical Society, and was an active member of other societies for benevolent, moral and religious purposes.

His life was spent in literary pursuits and in promoting literary and benevolent institutions. He maintained a good reputation as a scholar among his contemporaries; and did much as an instructor to promote good taste and correct literature, and to raise higher the standard of education and classic learning. Much ought to be attributed to him as an instructor in advancing the cause of education by urging a more thorough and accurate preparation for college, and by greater attention to the elementary parts of knowledge and laying a good foundation for continued improvement. As an instructor he excelled in accuracy, thorough instruction, in preserving order, in forming his pupils to habits of diligence, punctuality, sincerity, and attention to their moral conduct. He was particularly attentive in forming their manners and their minds to the

love and practice of piety and virtue. He pursued with great ardor and perseverance whatever he undertook.

Dr. Pearson published a lecture after the death of President Willard; a sermon before the Society for promoting christian knowledge; a sermon at the funeral of Madam Phillips; a sermon at the ordination of Rev. E. Abbot at Greenland, N. H. &c.

He married Miss Priscilla, daughter of President Holyoke, who died leaving one daughter, Mary Holyoke, now wife of Rev. Ephraim Abbot. He married for a second wife Miss Sarah, daughter of E. Bromfield Esq. by whom he left two sons and one daughter; Margaret, wife of Rev. I. H. T. Blanchard; Edward, on the estate at Harvard; Henry-Bromfield, attorney at law, Philadelphia.

It is much regretted, that a memoir of Dr. Pearson has not been given to the public.

THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

In conformity with the design of Hon. John Phillips and Hon. William Phillips in their donations for assisting students of Divinity, the Trustees of Phillips Academy, in June 1807, obtained liberty from the Legislature of Massachusetts, to receive and hold donations for the purpose of a Theological Institution, intended to furnish a professional education, to youths destined for the christian ministry. In consequence of an act of the Legislature, Mrs. Phebe Phillips, relict, and Hon. John Phillips, son of the late Lieut. Gov. Samuel Phillips, obligated themselves, the following August, to erect, with all convenient despatch, two buildings; one for the accommodation of students, the other for the steward.

At the same time and by the same instrument, Samuel Abbot Esq. of Andover gave to the trustees 20,000 dollars, as a fund for the purpose of maintaining a professor

of Christian Theology, and for the support and encouragement of students in Divinity. These donations are to be forever appropriated and applied by the Trustees for the use and endowment of a Theological Institution in Phillips Academy, described by the Donors, and regulated by their statutes.

On the 21st March, 1808, Moses Brown Esq. and Hon. William Bartlet, both of Newburyport, gave, the former \$10,000, and the latter \$30,000, and Hon. John Norris, \$10,000 for the purpose of supporting two professors in the Theological Institution; and also, for the maintenance of such students in Divinity, as should be proper candidates for gratuitous support.

A board of three Visitors was unitedly appointed by the original and associate founders of the Theological Institution, for the purpose of seeing their intentions executed. This board elects its own successors.

As qualifications for admission into the Institution, the Constitution requires a liberal education, and testimonials of a good character and talents. The course of education is completed in three years; and accordingly, the students are divided into three classes, Junior, Middle, and Senior. Tuition is free of expense to all, and the charity funds give entire support to such as are indigent.

The Institution was opened in October 1808 for the reception of students, and thirty six received instruction the first year.

The Library contains about 6,000 or 7,000 volumes, selected with particular reference to the use of the Theological Institution.

There are four Professors, one of Sacred Literature, one of Christian Theology, one of Sacred Rhetoric, and one of Ecclesiastical History. Public instruction is given in these and other branches of Theology, and courses of lectures to the classes separately by each of the Professors.

A public examination is held on the fourth Wednesday of September. There are two vacations of 5 weeks each, one commencing after the examination, and the other on the last Wednesday in April.

Public worship on the Sabbath was attended by the Academy and Institution in the meeting house in the South parish with the congregation till 1816, when a church was organized, and public worship has since been performed in the chapel of the Institution.

On the 20th Aug. 1816, the following Creed and Covenant were approved by the Trustees as the Creed and Covenant of the Church in the Institution.

“ We believe in the existence of one true God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost ; that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament were given by divine inspiration, and contain the only perfect rule of faith and practice ; in the fall of man, and in his entire moral depravity ; the necessity of an atonement, and of our being renewed in the spirit of our minds ; the doctrines of repentance toward God, and of faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ ; of sanctification by the Holy Spirit, of justification by the free grace of God, through the redemption, that is in Jesus Christ ; in the doctrine of a general resurrection and future judgment, in the everlasting blessedness of the righteous, and the endless punishment of the finally impenitent ; and generally, in the principles of religion contained in the Assembly’s Shorter Catechism.

“ Acknowledging our infinite obligations to be the Lord’s, we desire, in sincerity of heart, and with a deep sense of our unworthiness, to lay hold on his holy and everlasting covenant.

“ We give up ourselves to God the Father, as our God, our Father, and our eternal portion.

“ We give up ourselves to the blessed Jesus, the Re-

deemer and Head of the Church, as our Prophet, Priest, and King; and rely upon him alone for salvation.

“We give up ourselves to the Holy Spirit, and rely upon him for sanctification, guidance, and comfort.

“Depending on divine grace for assistance, we hereby solemnly and unitedly bind ourselves to glorify God by a faithful discharge of the duties of sobriety, righteousness, and godliness, and by a diligent observance of all his commandments and ordinances. We particularly engage to walk together as a Church of Christ, faithfully attending the public worship of God, the sacraments of the New Testament, the discipline of his kingdom, and all his sacred institutions, in connexion with one another, and watchfully avoiding whatever is contrary to purity, peace, and love, as becomes the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus.

“All this we do, flying to the blood of the everlasting covenant for the pardon of our sins, and beseeching the glorious God to prepare and strengthen us for every good work to do his will, working in us that, which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory, dominion, and praise forever and ever. Amen.”

Besides public worship on the Sabbath, and morning and evening prayers in the chapel, the professors and students have other religious exercises among themselves. There are several societies, also, among the students, for promoting improvement in various ways.

The Theological Institution has a pleasant, healthy and elevated situation, which commands a handsome and extensive prospect. The buildings consist of a dwelling house for each of the professors; a steward's house and dining hall; Phillips Hall, of brick, 90 feet by 40, four stories, containing 32 rooms for students, built in 1808; Bartlet Chapel, an elegant brick building, 94 feet by 40, containing a chapel, library and three lecture rooms, built

in 1818; and Bartlet Hall, a very elegant brick building, 104 feet by 40, containing 32 suits of rooms, completely furnished, presented by Mr. Bartlet, September 1821.

Founders of the Institution; Mrs. Phebe Phillips, her son Hon. John Phillips, and Samuel Abbot, Esq.—Associate Founders; Hon. William Bartlet, Moses Brown, Esq. and Hon. John Norris.—Visitors; * Samuel Abbot Esq. Hon. William Bartlet, * Moses Brown Esq. * Hon. John Norris, * Samuel Spring, D. D., * Timothy Dwight, D. D., George Bliss, LL. D., Calvin Chapin, D. D., * Samuel Worcester, D. D., Jeremiah Day, D. D., Hon. William Reed.

PROFESSORS.

SACRED LITERATURE.

1808 Rev. Eliphalet Pearson LL. D.
Associate Professor. Resigned 1809.

1810 Rev. Moses Stuart A. M.
Associate Professor.

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY.

1808 Rev. Leonard Woods D. D.
Abbot Professor.

SACRED RHETORIC.

1809 Rev. Edward Dorr Griffin D. D.
Bartlet Professor. Resigned 1811.

1812 Rev. Ebenezer Porter D. D.
Bartlet Professor.

1819 Rev. James Murdock D. D.
Brown Professor.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

1824 Rev. James Murdock D. D.
Brown Professor.

NORTH PARISH FREE SCHOOL was incorporated June 1801, and took the name of *Franklin Academy* by act of Court in 1803. A convenient building was erected by subscription, and constant instruction has been given to males and females.

The school has been highly beneficial to the North parish and to those youth who have enjoyed its advantages. In 1827 the female department was removed to another building and has been conducted with success. The Classical School, taught the eight preceding years by Mr. Simeon Putnam, has been constantly and deservedly rising in reputation for thorough instruction and moral discipline. The school is enlarged, and Rev. Cyrus Pierce, an experienced and faithful teacher, is associated in the charge of it with Mr. Putnam. Its reputation is inferior to none, and has never been more flourishing than at the present time.

A list of natives and of sons of residents in Andover, who have received a collegiate education.

1723. *Isaac Abbot, son of Capt. George Abbot, and grandson of George Abbot a first settler, was a trader, a deacon of the south church 44 years, read the psalm, line by line, which was discontinued about the time of his death. He was an upright man, useful citizen, and devout christian. He died Aug. 9, 1784, in the 86th year of his age, leaving one son, dea. Isaac, and two daughters, Mrs. Phebe, wife of Capt. H. Abbot, and Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Timothy Abbot, who are still living.

1737. *Abiel Abbot, son of dea. John A., designed for the ministry, was a good scholar, and promising young man. He died May 29, 1739, aged 23 years.†

1784. John Abbot, son of Capt. John Abbot, born April 8, 1759, was Tutor in H. U. five years, Prof. of the Latin and Greek languages in Bowdoin College from 1802 to 1816, and is Treasurer and Agent of the College.

1784. * Samuel Abbot, son of George Abbot Esq. merchant, Saco, Me. married a daughter of Col. Thomas

† See Rev. J. Barnard's funeral sermon.

Cutts. He died May 8, 1792, in the 32d year of his age, leaving two sons, who died in early life.

1787. *William Lovejoy Abbot, son of Mr. Nehemiah Abbot, was a physician in Haverhill. He died, April 1798, aged 33 years.

1788. Benjamin Abbot, L. L. D. son of Capt. John Abbot, born Sept. 17, 1762, Principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, from 1788 to the present time.

1792. *Abiel Abbot, D. D. son of Capt. John Abbot, born Aug. 17, 1770. His father having educated two sons was desirous to establish him upon a farm ; but he could not be dissuaded from his purpose of obtaining a collegiate education. His preparatory studies for College were at Phillips Academy, under direction of Dr. Pemberton, of whose assiduity in promoting the improvement of his pupils he ever retained a most grateful sense. He passed through his collegiate course with high reputation as a scholar, without stain or censure. One year was spent as Assistant to his brother in Exeter Academy ; and the greater part of the year following the Academy at Andover was under his care ; of this he might have been established as principal ; but he preferred the gospel ministry, for which he had a strong predilection. The time he spent in instruction rendered him more accurate in elementary learning and more familiar with the youthful mind, and enabled him to render important service to the town schools and to the youth of his parish. He began to preach in 1795, and was ordained pastor of the first congregational society in Haverhill in June of the same year, being the first place at which he preached as a candidate. After eight years usefully and happily spent with an affectionate people, to whom he was extremely endeared, inadequate support and a growing family rendered it an imperative duty, as it seemed to him, reluctantly to ask a separation from a beloved people. It was

with equal reluctance granted. Application for his services was immediately made by the first parish in Beverly, where he was installed Dec. 14, 1803. Here he ministered with success, and with little interruption, till the summer of 1818, when his health was much impaired; by advice of physicians, he spent the winter and spring following in S. C., at Charleston and vicinity. He returned by land with health much improved. He performed his professional duties with much diligence and success, till the autumn of 1827, when, by advice of physicians, he sought a milder climate for the winter, which was chiefly spent in Cuba. This island he left with health in good degree restored, and preached in Charleston, S. C. the first sabbath in June, which he left the next day in good spirits and apparently in good health. On Tuesday he was ill, but not dangerously so, as was thought by himself and others. On Saturday, just as the vessel was coming to anchor near Staten Island, N. Y. he expired. He was interred in the cemetery on Staten Island.

Dr. Abbot seems to have been endowed by nature and early culture with a singular combination of qualities peculiarly adapted to the ministry. His was an active well balanced mind. His great object was to be useful. For this purpose he cultivated his talents and paid attention to some things, which would be of smaller consideration, except to render him useful.

His mind was early impressed by parental instruction to breathe its devout aspirations to his heavenly Father. His youthful piety accompanied him as the guardian of his innocence during the period of his education; he was eminently devout through life, and remarkably, beyond most of his brethren, gifted in prayer. He was peculiarly happy in the readiness and pertinency with which he adapted his devotions to occasions and emergencies.

The discourses and publications of Dr. Abbot bore the stamp of a mind imbued with the savour of classical studies, familiar with the best models of the English pulpit, enriched by observation and reflection, and fertile in apt and beautiful illustrations,—a mind susceptible of deep and lively impressions from all that is bright and fair and lovely and magnificent in creation,—a mind, which had found treasures untold in the scriptures, and in which dwelt the words of Christ richly, whence he drew expressions and images, that gave richness and weight to his discourses and writings, and often reminded his hearer or reader of Solomon's similitude of words fitly spoken to apples of gold in pictures of silver; but what is best of all, they evince a mind always intent upon doing good, and which loved and sought, uttered and enforced truth only as it appeared to him to be conducive to goodness.

Dr. A. was an eloquent man, as well as mighty in the scriptures. From the first he took rank with the most popular preachers. His manner in the pulpit was singularly impressive, grave, natural, solemn;

much impressed

Himself, as conscious of his awful charge,
And mainly anxious, that the flock he fed
Might feel it too; affectionate in look,
And tender in address, as well becomes
A messenger of grace to guilty man.

He exhibited a beautiful union of zeal with prudence; and the love of souls so evidently dictated his admonitions and reproofs to the delinquent, that his fidelity and plainness seldom gave offence. In the sick chamber and in the house of mourning, he was truly a son of consolation.

Of his religious sentiments, it is enough to say, that he called no man master, that he belonged to no sect, but that of good men;—to no school but that of Jesus Christ, and that he was liberal in the best sense of the term. He nev-

er thought himself called upon to denounce the opinions of others, and rarely to obtrude his own upon the controverted points of the day. He preached as he thought his Master would have him, speaking what, after diligent and prayerful inquiry, he conceived to be the truth in love.

His signal love of peace was of inestimable value in a minister in these days. No object was dearer to his heart, than to bring ministers and the people to feel on this subject as he felt.

There was nothing harsh or repulsive in his creed, or in his manners; one was modelled from the instructions, and the other from the character of his Master. He deemed it no sin against any law of God or the example of his Master, to be a gentleman; not of the school of Chesterfield, as of hypocrisy, as of deceit, but as of sincerity, as of God,—of the school of Paul, who exhorts a minister to be gentle towards all men, to be courteous, to become, so far as in uprightness he may, all things to all men. [*See Dr. Flint's fun. Sermon.*]

Dr. Abbot published a number of occasional discourses and other pieces; and a volume of Discourses to Mariners. He left a widow, two sons, and five daughters.

1796. Henry Abbot, son of Capt. Henry Abbot, born April 8, 1777, resides in Andover.

1797. Daniel Abbot, son of Mr. Timothy Abbot, born Feb. 25, 1777, a counsellor at law, Dunstable, N. H. a representative in the General Court.

1805. *John Lovejoy Abbot, son of John Lovejoy Abbot Esq., Librarian in H. U., was settled in the first Church, Boston, July 14, 1813. Soon after his ordination, his health failed, and he died Oct. 17, 1814, aged 31 years. He was a good scholar, acceptable preacher, and promising young man. Rev. E. Everett delivered a discourse at his funeral.

1821. Yale Coll. John Adams, son of Mr. John Ad-

ams Principal of Phillips Academy, a candidate for the ministry.

1827. Y. Coll. William Adams, son of Mr. John Adams Principal of Phillips Academy.

1803. Benjamin Ames, son of Mr. Benjamin Ames, born Oct. 30, 1778, counsellor at law, Bath, Me. Justice of the C. C. P. Speaker of the House of Representatives, and President of the Senate of Maine.

1822. Charles Otis Barker, son of Hon. Stephen Barker, born March 8, 1802, Physician, Dunstable, N. H.

1709. *John Barnard, son of Rev. Thomas Barnard, ordained minister of the N. Parish Andover, April 19, 1719; died June 14, 1757, in the 68th year of his age, and 39th of his ministry.

1732. *Thomas Barnard, son of Rev. John Barnard, was ordained pastor of the second Church, Newbury, Jan.

1738. In a few years after his settlement, fanatics produced considerable excitement among his people, and in the vicinity. He was the object of peculiar dislike, as his talents, sound discretion and learning were obstacles to their influence and success. The disorders and state of the country at that time, may be learned from a letter addressed by him to Mr. Joseph Adams, a most zealous and eccentric preacher. After much trouble from some of his parish, he was at his own request dismissed.

He moved to that part of the town, now Newburyport, studied law, and became a practitioner at the bar, and was a representative of the town to the General Court. His talents were conspicuous in whatever business he engaged. His mind however was more inclined to Theological studies, than to the pursuits of civil life; and his friends were persuaded, that he would be more useful and happy in the gospel ministry. On the death of Rev. J. Sparhawk, he was invited to the first church in Salem, which embraced

many men of literature and reputation. They knew how to appreciate his talents, acquirements and worth. He was installed, Sept. 18, 1755. This very respectable society had reason to be satisfied with the choice they had made.

The manner of his preaching was grave, slow and distinct; but his delivery wanted animation, to give his discourses a charm, and render them popular with the mass of hearers. His sermons were rational and judicious, replete with sound reasoning and pertinent thoughts, but sometimes wanting perspicuity sufficient for popular assemblies. He was well acquainted with the deistical controversy, and often introduced the subject into his public discourses.

In opinions, he accorded with Arminius rather than with Calvin, and was an Arian, somewhat resembling Dr. S. Clarke.

In the last years of his life, he suffered much from paralytic complaints. His memory failed, and he could only read his notes by close attention to the writing. In 1772, Mr. Dunbar, a young man of talents, was settled his colleague; but Mr. Barnard continued to preach till a short time before his death, which took place Aug. 15, 1776, in the 61st year of his age. His friend, the late Dr. Andrew Eliot, at the request of the church, preached the funeral sermon. He left three sons, John, graduated H. U. 1762, merchant, St. Johns, N. Brunswick; Rev. Thomas Barnard, H. U. 1766, D. D. the beloved and respected minister of the north church, Salem, who died Oct. 1, 1814, aged 66 years; and Benjamin, a merchant in N. Brunswick.

The publications of Mr. Barnard were, a sermon at the ordination of his brother Edward at Haverhill, 1743. A Letter to Mr. Joseph Adams. A sermon at the ordination of Rev. Mr. Bailey, Hampton Falls, 1757. A sermon before

the society for promoting industry, 1757. Artillery Election Sermon, 1753. Sermon at the ordination of Rev. W. Whitwell, Marblehead, 1762. Sermon at the General Election, 1763. Duddleian Lecture at H. University, 1768. Sermon at funeral of Rev. Peter Clark, Danvers, 1768. [*See Dr. Eliot's Biographical Dictionary.*]

1736. *Edward Barnard, son of Rev. John Barnard, was ordained in Haverhill, April 27, 1743. Mr. Barnard was an excellent scholar, and one of the most learned and accomplished preachers of his time. His discourses were correct and well composed, and were highly relished by scholars and men of taste. He is said to have excelled in poetry, as well as prose, but the only piece in print is an elegy on the death of Mr. Abiel Abbot, his friend, who died in May 1739. The latter part of his ministry was disturbed by sectaries, who accused him of not being converted, and not preaching the gospel. But the greater and more respectable part of his flock adhered to him, by whom he was greatly beloved and esteemed. He was endued with much wisdom, sound discretion and fortitude. His sentiments, like many of his highly respectable contemporaries in the county of Essex, were Arminian. His Epitaph concisely and truly represents his character.

“Beneath are the remains of the Rev. Edward Barnard, A. M., Pastor of the first church in this town, who died Jan. 26, 1774, in the 54th year of his age, and 31st of his ministry. In him were united the good scholar, the great divine, and exemplary christian and minister. His understanding was excellent, judgment exact, imagination lively, and invention fruitful; eminently a man of prayer; as a preacher, equalled by few, excelled by none; indefatigable in the discharge of his ministerial duty, and possessing the most tender concern for the happiness of those committed to his charge. His piety was rational, disposition benev-

olent, of approved integrity, consummate prudence, great modesty and simplicity of manners. He was a kind husband, tender parent, faithful friend, and agreeable companion. His life was irreproachable, and death greatly lamented by all who knew his worth. Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.

"His grateful flock have erected this monument, as a testimony of their affection and respect for his memory."

His son, Edward, H. U. 1774, was an Apothecary in Salem, died 14th Dec. 1822, in the 68th year of his age.

Mr. Barnard's printed discourses are, Sermon on the good man, Sermon at the ordination of Rev. G. Merrill, Plaistow, 1765. Election Sermon, 1766. Sermon at the ordination of Rev. T. Cary, Newburyport, 1773. Convention Sermon, 1773.

Proposals for publishing a volume of sermons from his MSS. were issued in 1774, and a selection was made; but the commencement of the revolutionary war prevented the publication. These sermons would have borne a high rank among the best compositions of American preachers.*

1826. Yale Coll. Amos Blanchard, son of Dea. Amos Blanchard, student of Divinity.

1727. * John Blunt, son of William Blunt, ordained the third minister of New Castle, N. H. 20th December 1732; died August 7, 1748, in his 42d year. There is a tomb stone at New Castle to his memory, which has a very handsome and appropriate inscription.

1653. * Samuel Bradstreet, son of Gov. Simon B. was fellow of H. U., Representative in the Gen. Court in 1670—resided in Boston a number of years.

1660. * Simon Bradstreet, son of Gov. Simon B. went from Charlestown in 1666, to New London, Conn., and was ordained, in 1670. He was respected as a minister,

* See Dr. Eliot's Biog. Dict. and Saltonstall's Hist. of Haverhill.

and had influence with the generation of his time. He died 1638.

1698. *Dudley Bradstreet, son of Hon. Dudley B. born April 1678, taught the grammar school in Andover two or three years, and was ordained minister of Groton, 16th June 1706; afterwards he went to England for episcopal orders, and died there soon after.

1814. John Ingalls Carlton, M. D. son of Mr. Deane Carlton, physician in the North Parish, Andover.

1728. * James Chandler, son of Thomas C. born June 1706, ordained minister of the second parish Rowley, 18th Oct. 1732, died 1788.

He published two sermons 1754. Sermon delivered at Newburyport 1767. A Letter addressed to Dr. Tucker, 1767. A letter addressed to a church in Newburyport, 1768. He preached the convention sermon in 1774, not published.

1735. * Samuel Chandler, son of Josiah C. was ordained pastor of the second church in York, Me. 20th January 1742; was installed, 13th Nov. 1751, in the first church of Gloucester. He died 1775, in his 63d year. He was a zealous preacher, and useful minister. He published a sermon on the taking of Quebec.

1743. * John Chandler, son of Thomas C. ordained minister of Billerica, Oct. 21st, 1747; removed 5th June 1760; died 10th Nov. 1762, in the 40th year of his age.

1779. * Samuel Chandler, son of David C.

1807. Joshua Chandler, son of Maj. Abiel C. ordained minister of Swanzy, N. H. 1819; removed and installed in Orange, Dec. 1822.

1817. Asa Cummings, son of dea. Asa C., Tutor in B. Coll. ordained minister in North Yarmouth, Feb. 1821.

1800. D. Coll. John Dane, son of Daniel D. ordained

minister of Newfield, Me. 15th Feb. 1802; dismissed in about a year.

1761. * Jacob Emery, ordained minister of Pembroke, N. H. 3d Aug. 1768; removed 23d March 1775.

1761. * John Farnum, son of Capt. John Farnum, master of the Grammar School in Andover several years, a surveyor, a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the State in 1779. He died 5th Nov. 1822, aged 83 years.

1808. * Timothy Farnum, son of Jedidiah Farnum, attorney at law, Monmouth, Me. He died Feb. 1821.

1744. * Jedidiah Foster, son of Ephraim Foster, established himself as a Lawyer in Brookfield, and married a daughter of Gen. Dwight. His talents and integrity gained the esteem and confidence of the people, and procured for him several offices military and civil. He was Judge of the C. C. P. and of Probate, and counsellor previous to the revolution. In 1776, he was appointed Justice of the Superior Court, in which office he continued till his death. He was an active member of the Convention for framing the Constitution of the Commonwealth. He engaged with ardor in defence of the liberty and rights of his country, and contributed much by his influence and efforts to their establishment. He was early a professor of religion, and adorned his profession by a uniformly virtuous and exemplary life. He died, 17th Oct. 1779, aged 53 years.

His sons have been conspicuous in the government of the country. Theodore has been member of Congress and Senator of the U. States. He died in Providence, Jan. 1828, aged 76 years.—Dwight, Attorney at Law, Brookfield, has been Chief Justice of C. C. P. Sheriff of the county of Worcester, Counsellor, Representative in Congress 8 years, and Senator of the U. States. He died, 29th April 1823, aged 65 years. [*See Allen's Biog. Dict. and Dr. Fiske's Sermon.*]

1756. * Abiel Foster, son of Capt. Asa Foster, was ordained minister of Canterbury, N. H. Jan. 1761. After his connexion with his people was dissolved in 1779, he was employed in public business, was Representative in the Gen. Court, President of the Senate of the state, Chief Justice of the C. C. P. for Rockingham, was Representative in the old Congress, and a member ten years under the present Constitution. His integrity, virtue and usefulness secured the esteem, confidence and favour of the people of New Hampshire, and the respect of numerous friends. He died Feb. 1806, in the 71st year of his age. [*See Hist. Coll. of N. H.*]

1821. D. Coll. Stephen Foster, son of John Foster, after pursuing the usual course of studies in the Theological Institution, was ordained a missionary, Oct. 1824, settled at Greenville, Tenn.

1828. D. Coll. Isaac Foster, son of John Foster.

1784. Nathan Frazier, son of ———, born 11th March 1766, a merchant, Boston, died early in life.

1798. Jonathan French, son of Rev. Jonathan French, born, 16 August 1778, ordained minister of North Hampton N. H. 18th Nov. 1801.

1723. * Jonathan Frye, son of Capt. James Frye, was chaplain to Capt. Lovewell's company, which went to Pig-waket in search of Indians, in 1725. He was severely wounded in the battle of 8th of May, and died in the woods. The journal of the march was kept by him, and was lost in consequence of his death. The large elm near Mr. John Peters' was set out by him.

1744. * Peter Frye, son of Samuel Frye, born Jan. 1723, settled in Salem, was Col. of a regiment, Justice of C. C. P. Register of Probate, and an officer of the custom house. Soon after the commencement of the revolutionary war, he left the country, and spent the remainder of his days

near London. He died 1820 in the 98th year of his age. He was temperate and regular in his diet, and uniform in his exercise.

1761.* Jonathan Frye, son of Col. James Frye, lived some time at Buckport, and was drowned in Penobscot river.

1821. Enoch Frye, son of Enoch Frye, a teacher of school, Boston.

1822. Nathaniel Gage, son of Nathaniel Gage, tutor in Harvard University, ordained minister in Nashua, Dunstable, N. H. June 27, 1827.

1786.* Robert Gray, son of Robert Gray, ordained minister of Dover, N. H. Feb. 1787; dismissed May 1805; died Aug. 1822, aged 61 years.

1800. Abiel Holbrook, son of Ralph Holbrook, resides in Alexandria, Va.

1739.* Joseph Holt, son of Timothy Holt, taught the grammar school at Andover several years, moved to Wilton N. H. 1765, was useful in the town; died Aug. 1789, aged 72 years.

1757.* Nathan Holt, son of Nicholas Holt, ordained pastor of the second church, Danvers, Jan. 3, 1759, where he remained a faithful and useful minister till his death, Aug. 1, 1792, aged 67 years.

1767.* Moses Holt, son of Jonathan Holt, after preaching a short time, settled in business in Portland, where he died.

1790. Peter Holt, son of Joshua Holt, Esq. born June 12, 1763, ordained minister of Epping, N. H. Feb. 27, 1793, removed to Exeter, 1821, installed in the Presbyterian church, Peterborough, March 7, 1827.

1813. D. C. Jacob Holt, son of Dane Holt, teacher of school and preacher in Brookline, N. H. ordained pastor, Jan. 30, 1827.

1792. Jedidiah Ingalls, son of John Ingalls, a physician in Durham, N. H.

1814. Samuel Johnson, M. D. M. M. S. S. son of Capt. Joshua Johnson, a physician in Salem.

1828. D. C. Osgood Johnson, son of Osgood Johnson.

1795. *John Kittredge, son of Dr. Thomas Kittredge, some time a physician in Newburyport, appointed collector, moved to Gloucester, was president of Gloucester Bank; died Aug. 31, 1822, aged 44 years.

1806. D. C. Joseph Kittredge, M. M. S. S. son of Dr. Thomas Kittredge, a physician in Andover, North Parish.

1797. *Samuel Abbot Kneeland, son of John Kneeland Esq. resided in Andover, died Sept. 5, 1817, in the 41st year of his age.

1766. *Nathaniel Lovejoy, son of Capt. Nathaniel Lovejoy, settled in Andover in merchandize, was employed in municipal affairs, Justice of peace, and Brigadier General. He died July 5, 1812, aged 68 years.

1801. D. C. Thomas Abbot Merrill, son of dea. Thom. Merrill, Deering, tutor in Dartmouth College, settled in the ministry, Middlebury, Vt.

1816. Samuel Phillips Newman, son of dea. Mark Newman, Professor of the Latin and Greek languages, in Bowdoin College, and Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in the same college.

1825. B. C. Mark H. Newman, son of dea. Mark Newman, bookseller in Andover.

1737. *Joseph Osgood, M. M. S. S. son of dea. John Osgood, spent some time in a counting room, at Gloucester, went into sea faring business, and became master of a vessel. In the Spanish War, he was taken and carried into Bilboa. Upon being exchanged, he resided several months in London. After obtaining funds, he returned home, settled in Boston, married, and continued to pursue sea faring business. The small pox breaking out in Boston, he removed his family to Andover, about 1752, engag-

ed in merchandize, and also sold medicines. Being frequently called upon to prescribe, he gradually obtained extensive practice, and was a respectable physician. He was a deacon in the north church more than thirty years, was useful in town and parish, of strict integrity and virtue. He died Jan. 11, 1797, aged 78 years. Margaret, his wife, died Feb. 16, 1797, aged 76 years.

His son Joseph, M. M. S. S. was a respectable physician in Danvers and Salem. John settled in West Newbury, a fanner, representative to the General Court, a deacon, respected for his moral worth. George, M. M. S. S. a respectable physician in Andover.

1744. *Isaac Osgood, son of Timothy Osgood, born Aug. 1724, settled in mercantile business in Haverhill, where he died about 1790.

His sons, Joshua-Bailey, H. U. 1772; Isaac, H. U. 1775; William, Peter, apothecary, Haverhill.

1770. *Samuel Osgood, son of Capt. Peter Osgood, on leaving college, commenced the study of theology, with intention of entering the ministry; but close application so impaired his health and eyes, that he went into mercantile business. Soon after the commencement of the revolutionary war, he was chosen a member of the provincial Congress, and appointed one of the board of war. He was of the Convention for framing the state Constitution, in 1779. He was repeatedly appointed a representative in the continental Congress. When the Treasury of the United States was put under the management of three commissioners, he was appointed one of them. Each commissioner being required to give bonds with sureties in the penal sum of \$100,000, he hesitated about accepting the office, being unwilling to request so great a favour of his friends, as to become his sureties. Such, however, was the confidence of

the government of Massachusetts, as to become voluntarily responsible in his behalf. He continued in this office, till the establishment of the present Constitution of the United States. Upon the organization of the Government, he was appointed Postmaster General. When the Congress moved from the city of New York in 1791, the emoluments of the office were not a sufficient inducement for him to remove with his family to Philadelphia. After which he held some office in the revenue till his death, in 1818, aged 70.

He was an original member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was respected for his talents and services, his urbanity and moral and religious worth. He married and settled in the city of New York. He left four children, Martha married to M. Genet, Juliana married Samuel Osgood, Susan Mr. Field, Walter-Franklin. In 1811 he published a vol. 8vo. on Theology and Metaphysics.

1771. *David Osgood, D. D. the son of Capt. Isaac Osgood, ordained pastor of the church in Medford, Sept. 14, 1774; died Dec. 12, 1822, aged 75 years. He was distinguished from his youth for habits of close application and thought. His early life was passed principally in retirement and in devoted attention to the studies of his profession. A fearless honesty, an entire freedom from disguise, was a striking trait of his mind and heart. He followed with firmness the convictions of his conscience, and never shrunk from what he thought his duty. His conversation was often enlivened with innocent hilarity, and playful cheerfulness, and intercourse with him was much relished.

His piety was deep and fixed; free from ostentation and noise; his religion was a real power, equally remote from the cold indifference of the speculative christian, and the fanaticism of the enthusiast. He never wished to bring to any human test the attainments of others in piety

and holiness; but if he saw the evidences of their having imbibed the spirit of Jesus, and having formed their lives according to the gospel, he was satisfied, without the application of the arbitrary standards invented by men.

His religious opinions were those, which are usually denominated moderately orthodox. No part of his religious character was more striking, than his freedom from every thing that wore the semblance of bigotry, his love of free inquiry, and his magnanimous and christian charity for those who differed from him. He was in the best sense of the words, catholic and liberal. He carried with him through life an ardent love of religious liberty, and dreaded every approach to ecclesiastical usurpation, or whatever might infringe upon the independency of the churches.

As a theologian and preacher, Dr. Osgood must be allowed by all to have stood in the first rank. The studies connected with the sacred office and duties were ever dear to him. His mind was well stored with various reading and deep reflection; and he drew from his own resources striking illustrations. His eloquence was fashioned by no rules and shaped by no model; it was all his own—the natural overflowing of a soul full of its subject. The characteristics of his preaching were boldness and strength, powerful statements, heart-searching appeals, elevating descriptions.

He published a large number of occasional and other sermons, which do credit to him as a writer, and a man of powerful mind. A valuable volume of sermons, since his decease, has been selected from his MSS. and published.—Mrs. Hannah, his wife, died Feb. 1818, aged 70. He left one son, David, M. D. a physician in Boston, and two daughters. [*See Ch. Disciple, Vol. 4. No. 6.*]

1789. Yale Coll. *Jonathan Osgood, M. M. S. S., son of Josiah Osgood, ordained first minister of Gardner, Ms.

Oct. 19, 1791 ; died June 1822, in the 60th year of his age. Soon after his settlement, he began the practice of medicine, and was respected by the faculty.

1804. Joseph Otis Osgood, M. M. S. S. son of Dr. George Osgood, a physician in Kensington, N. H.

1808. D. C. Samuel Osgood, son of Peter Osgood Esq. in business New York.

1814. Peter Osgood, son of Peter Osgood Esq. born Feb. 4, 1793, ordained minister of Sterling, Ms. June 30, 1819.

1814. Isaac Peabody Osgood, son of Dr. Kendall Osgood, Peterborough, attorney at law, Boston.

1815. Gayton Pickman Osgood, son of Isaac Osgood Esq. attorney at law, Andover.

1818. *Timothy Osgood, son of Capt. Timothy Osgood, attorney at law, Canton, Alabama, died Aug. 27, 1823, soon after commencing business.

1813. Gorham Parks, son of Gen. Parks, Counsellor at Law, Waldoborough, Me.

1769. *Stephen Peabody, son of John Peabody, ordained first minister of Atkinson, N. H. Nov. 20, 1772 ; died May 23, 1819, in his 78th year. He was an acceptable preacher, esteemed by his people, and a pleasant companion. He left one son, Stephen, H. U. 1794, Attorney at Law, Atkinson.

1773. Oliver Peabody, son of Oliver Peabody, born Sept. 2, 1752 ; Counsellor at law, Exeter, Sheriff of Rockingham, Justice of C. C. P., President of the Senate, and Treasurer of the State of N. H. His sons, twins, Oliver William-Bourn P. Counsellor at law, Exeter, and William-Bourn-Oliver P. settled in the ministry, Springfield, Mass. educated H. U. 1816.

1803. D. C. Augustus Peabody, son of deacon John Peabody, Counsellor at Law, Boston.

1816. Henry Bromfield Pearson, son of Dr. Eliphalet Pearson, Attorney at Law, Philadelphia.

1723. *Andrew Peters, son of Samuel Peters, ordained the first minister of Middleton, Oct. 1729; died Oct. 6, 1756, aged 55 years.

1818. *Henry Adams Peters, son of Joseph Peters, teacher of youth, Clarkville, Ten., died in Andover, Aug. 8, 1827, aged 31.

1734. *Samuel Phillips, son of Rev. Samuel Phillips, after teaching the grammar school some time, settled in merchandize in the N. Parish, and was successful. He was useful in the business of the town and parish, in which for many years he took a part. He was frequently a representative in the General Court, was of the Council board in the difficult period previous to the revolution, and was a staunch whig. For many years, he discharged the duties of a magistrate with strict regard to order and the good of Society. He was, more than 40 years, deacon of the North Church, and was a firm supporter of religious order. Early forming the habit of exactness and economy in business, he acquired a large estate. There was a sternness, a preciseness, a frowning on vice and disorder, which did not contribute to popularity; but his ascendancy and usefulness were always maintained.

Having acquired much wealth, and having but one son, who was earnestly desirous of promoting good learning, especially the virtuous and pious education of youth, he with his brother, John Phillips of Exeter, set apart a generous sum for the support of a free school in Andover, which went into operation April 1778.

Mr. Phillips, by founding this Academy, gave an impulse to the public mind and feeling on the subject of education. This well directed beneficence will deservedly perpetuate his memory to future generations. He died Aug. 21, 1790, aged 75 years.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Theodore Barnard, and grand daughter of Rev. Thomas Barnard, an excellent woman.

They left but one son, Hon. Samuel Phillips; all their other children died young.

1735. *John Phillips, L. L. D., son of Rev. Samuel Phillips, after teaching the public school at Andover and other places, became a preacher and candidate for the ministry. Leaving theological pursuits, he settled in Exeter in merchandize, and also taught a private Latin school. He was an elder in the Second church; and in 1747, was unanimously invited to become its pastor. He married Mrs. Sarah Gilman, relict of Nathaniel Gilman Esq., and daughter of Rev. Mr. Emery of Wells, a virtuous and respectable lady. After her decease, he married the relict of Dr. Hale, and daughter of Hon. E. Dennet, Portsmouth, who survived him. He had no children by either of his wives. By industry, economy, and close attention to business, he accumulated a large estate. He was Col. of militia, Justice of the C. C. P. and one of the Council. He was distinguished for his very liberal donations to public and literary institutions. Princeton college was aided by his munificence, and in D. Coll. he founded a professorship of Divinity. He assisted in founding the Academy at Andover, and conferred on it large sums of money. But his most liberal donations were reserved for the Academy at Exeter, which was founded and endowed by him alone, and was opened for instruction in 1783, without charge for tuition, and grew up under his eye and by his direction. It is the best endowed Institution of the kind, and holds the first rank in the country. Many excellent scholars and eminent men have received the elementary part of their education at this seminary. He devoted nearly all of his large estate to pious and literary uses, and lived to see much good result to the community

from his benevolent efforts. He died April 21, 1795, aged 75 years.

He was a sagacious observer of human nature, shrewd in his remarks, seldom erred in judgment, and had much practical wisdom. His Academy has given him a name better than of sons and daughters.

1771. *Samuel Phillips, L L. D. A. A. S., son of Hon. Samuel Phillips, was born Feb. 16, 1752, and died Feb. 10, 1802, aged 50. His mind was early imbued with religious and moral principles, and habits of order, obedience and diligence were early formed. His studies preparatory for college were pursued under the direction of Samuel Moody Esq. at Dummer Academy. His proficiency, his manliness and sobriety and regular conduct secured the esteem and confidence of his instructor and fellow students. He entered college with a habit of application and order, and with a high sense of moral feeling and love of learning. His activity and example did much to stimulate others to virtuous diligence. He was at the head and most active of ingenuous young men, who formed associations for promoting knowledge and improving one another in literary and moral attainments.

In his 24th year, he was elected by his fellow citizens, in 1775, a member of the Provincial Congress, and continued to represent them in the existing Legislature till 1780, and was among the best speakers and most influential members, and was employed on the most important committees during the revolutionary war. He was also a member of the Convention in 1779, by which the Constitution of Massachusetts was formed, and of the Committee by which it was drawn up. After it was adopted, he was immediately chosen a member of the Senate ; and, except one year, in which he was employed by the State on a public mission, continued a Senator till 1801. Fifteen of these years he

was, with great unanimity, elected President of the Senate. In 1801, he was elected Lieut. Governor of the State, and continued in that office until his death. In 1781, he was appointed Justice of the C. C. P. and held that office till the close of 1797, when declining health induced his resignation.

The duties of these offices he discharged with honor to himself and usefulness to the public. As a legislator, he was punctual and diligent, and presided with dignity, and contributed to the despatch of business.

He was the projector of the Academy in Andover, founded by his father and uncle, and also of the Academy in Exeter, founded by his uncle alone. The efforts and sacrifices, by which he contributed to the endowment, superintendence and prosperity of these Institutions, justly rank him among the greatest benefactors of mankind. Though he made no bequests directly to these seminaries, yet the property devoted to this important object, came from estates of which he was the sole heir in one instance, and the principal one in the other.

He directed and bound his heirs and executors to pay \$5,000 to the Trustees of Phillips Academy ; five sixths of the income of \$1,000 to be applied for the better qualifying of females to teach the district schools in Andover, and extending the term of their instruction. Five sixths of the income of \$1,000 for the purchase and distribution of pious books among the inhabitants of Andover. Five sixths of the remaining \$3,000 for the purchase and distribution of Bibles and pious books among the inhabitants of new towns and other places, where the means of religious knowledge is sparingly enjoyed.

His conspicuous talents, virtues and services not only placed him high in the public estimation and confidence, but procured him honorable testimonies from the most en-

lightened and respectable bodies. He was honored with a place among the original members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, incorporated in 1780, and also with a degree of L. L. D. in 1793 by his Alma Mater, whose interests he assiduously promoted, and thus rendered to the cause of literature important services.

He was endued with a clear apprehension, a sound judgment, a spirit ardent and enterprising, yet patient, deliberate and persevering; a mind formed for great projects, yet sagacious, delicate and cautious in selecting the objects and in the choice and application of the means. Of a character eminently practical; knowledge merely speculative presented few allurements to his eye; action he considered the end of thinking. He thought, therefore, and read, not merely that he might know more, but that he might become better; not that he might display his knowledge to his fellow men, but that he might do them good. A species of ethical cast marked his conversation and life, and distinguished him from most men. Always of a slender constitution, and often laboring under serious infirmities, he was still active in every duty; and in circumstances which would have discouraged most others from exertion, was vigorously employed in performing it.

He was distinguished for virtuous industry and resolution, for great economy and simplicity. He was conscientiously opposed to luxury and splendor, and wished to encourage the manners suited to a young republican community.

Those intervals of life, not demanded by public concerns, were spent chiefly at his seat near the Academy in his native town, in a variety of business; and peculiarly, in the performance of those duties, which adorn the religion of the gospel, of which he was a professor from his youth. He was ever ready to afford his influence and exertions in promoting the great objects of the christian ministry, and was

an example of constant and devout attendance on public worship and the duties of the sabbath, and of religious instruction and devotion in his family.

His person was tall and slender, and his manners were a happy combination of simplicity with refinement, of modesty with dignity. His countenance was grave, mild and commanding; his features were in the sedateness of thought, and gentle with the amenity of virtue.

He married in 1773, Miss Phebe, youngest daughter of Hon. Francis and Melitabel Foxcroft of Cambridge; a lady, formed by the dignity of her person, and the virtues of her mind, to move in the higher walks of life, and destined by Providence for extensive usefulness. Possessing a quick apprehension, nice discernment, delicate taste, and an ardent thirst for knowledge, by reading and writing, her favorite amusements, her mind was highly cultivated. Such was the brilliancy of her imagination, the pleasantry of her wit, and the felicity of her expression, that she was the ornament and delight of the sentimental circle. She was distinguished for her sensibility, delicacy, humility, hospitality, and kindness to the poor, and for her piety, and the regular attention to the duties of the family and of devotion. Besides innumerable other benefactions, she joined with ardor the Founders of the Theological Institution, and, with her son, built Phillips Hall for the accommodation of the students, and a house for the steward and dining hall, and other convenient and necessary out buildings to the amount of about \$20,000. She died Nov. 1812, aged 70 years; at her funeral a discourse was delivered by her friend Dr. E. Pearson.

They had two children, John and Samuel, the younger, a promising youth, died in 1796, while a member of the Academy. [See *Dr. Tappan's fun. Ser. Eliot's Biog. Dict. Dwight's Travels. Dr. Pearson's fun. Ser.*]

1795. *John Phillips, son of Hon. Samuel Phillips, born Oct. 18, 1776 ; died Sept. 10, 1820. Upon leaving college he was an assistant in Phillips Academy ; after which he read law under the direction of Hon. Samuel Dexter. For a time he devoted himself to mercantile pursuits in Charlestown, where he married Miss Lydia, daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Gorham. He moved to Andover and was concerned in merchandize and agriculture. He was public spirited in projecting turnpikes and in encouraging other public improvements. Generous and ardent in his feelings, when the Theological Institution in 1807, was about to be founded, he with his mother, a noble minded, pious, and benevolent woman, readily engaged to build a large edifice for the accommodation of students, and a house and hall and out houses for the steward, to a large amount, which were completed with all convenient despatch.

He was a commander of an independent company, an aid to Gov. Strong, and a Senator for the county of Essex. He left a widow, three sons and ten daughters.

1819. Samuel Phillips, son of Hon. John Phillips, born March 8, 1801 ; attorney at Law, Andover, South Parish.

1703. *Joseph Stevens, son of dea. Joseph Stevens, a Tutor and Fellow of the college, was ordained colleague with Rev. S. Bradstreet of Charlestown, Oct. 13, 1713. He was a man of great accomplishments, a valuable minister, and likely to have been eminent in his day. He was a fervent and eloquent preacher, cheerful though serious, in conversation ; gentle as a father, and beloved by all his congregation. His last discourse, entitled, another and better country, &c. and annexed to it, a discourse on the death of Rev. Mr. Brattle of Cambridge were published. In 1715, he preached the Artillery Election Sermon. He died of the small pox, Nov 16, 1721, aged 39 years. His wife and two children died of the same disease at the same time.

Rev. Benjamin Stevens, D. D. an eminent minister at Kittery, was his son and grand-father of the late Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster, Boston. [*See Allen's Biog. Dict. and Rev. S. Phillips' MS. Ser.*]

1734. *Phinehas Stevens, son of Ebenezer Stevens, was the first minister of Boscawen, ordained over the church at Contoocook, the original name of that place, Oct. 29, 1740 ; and died Jan. 19, 1755.

1809. *Samuel Stevens, son of ———— had the reputation of a good scholar and was a promising young man ; died Nov. 1809, in the 31st year of his age.

1819. William Stevens, son of Jonathan Stevens, Attorney at Law, Belfast, Me.

1828. Y. C. Isaac Stuart, son of Professor Stuart.

1823. *Benjamin Swett, son of Capt. Benjamin Swett, born at Salem, died Dec. 20, 1823, in the 20th year of his age ; an amiable and interesting young man.

1780. *William Symmes, son of Rev. Dr. Symmes, after pursuing the study of the law, under the direction of Judge Parsons, began practice at Andover, was member of the Convention for ratifying the Constitution of the United States, in 1788. He moved to Portland, and established himself as a Counsellor at Law, where he died Jan. 14, 1807, in the 47th year of his age, not having been married.

1664. *John Woodbridge, son of Rev. John Woodbridge, probably born in Andover, settled in the ministry at Killingworth, Con. in 1666 ; in 1679, he removed to Weathersfield, where he was installed, and continued till his death, in 1690. His son John graduated at H. C. 1694, was the first minister of West Springfield.

1823. D. C. *Joseph W. Woods, son of Professor Leonard Woods, died Nov. 1827, aged 25 years.

1827. U. C. Leonard Woods, son of Professor Woods, student in Divinity.

PHYSICIANS.

Whether, before the year 1718, a practising physician resided in Andover, has not been ascertained.

Israel How, from Ipswich, in 1718, was offered by the proprietors a grant of land for encouragement to settle in Andover in the practice of physic. He resided in the S. Parish, and died July 1740. Daniel his son often took care of insane persons; he died Nov. 1797, aged 78.

Nicholas Noyes, from Ipswich, settled in the N. Parish, about 1725. He died May 25, 1765, aged 63. Sarah, his wife, died 1790, aged 87. Their sons, Nicholas, Timothy died 1811, aged 88, Ward.

Parker Clark came to Andover about 1741; he removed to Newbury about 1750. He married Lydia, a daughter of Rev. S. Phillips, who died Nov. 1749, leaving one son and three daughters.

Nehemiah Abbot, from Lexington, settled in Andover about 1741, moved to Chelmsford about 1772, where he died, in 1785.

John Kittredge, from Tewksbury, a grandson of John Kittredge, a physician from Germany, who settled in Billerica, settled in the N. P. about 1743, was much employed as a surgeon. He died July 1776, aged 66. Benjamin, his son, a physician in Tewksbury; Thomas, M. D. Andover; Jacob, physician in Dover, N. H. John resided in Andover.

Abiel Abbot, son of Benjamin Abbot, a short time a student in H. Coll., studied physic with Dr. Robie of Sudbury, was surgeon two or three years in the army, settled in the South Parish. He died June 1764, aged 28.

Joseph Osgood, M. M. S. S. son of deacon John Osgood moved to Andover about 1752, and soon after began practice. He died Jan. 1797, aged 78.

Ward Noyes, son of Dr. Nicholas Noyes, was a surgeon in the army, and practised as a physician in the North Parish. He died Dec. 1808, aged 79.

Symons Baker, from Methuen, was many years a physician in the South Parish. He died July 1815, aged 82; left two sons, Symons and Henry.

Thomas Kittredge, M. D. M. M. S. S. son of Dr. John Kittredge, after academical education at Dummer School, studied medicine under direction of Dr. Sawyer of Newburyport, had extensive practice as a surgeon and physician in Andover and vicinity. He was often a Representative in the General Court, was a Senator, and a Justice of the court of Sessions. He died Oct. 1818, aged 72. He left two sons, John and Joseph, and four daughters. [*See Thacher's Biog.*]

George Osgood, M. M. S. S. son of Dr. Joseph Osgood, after a course of professional study, spent some time in practice at New Bedford. At the solicitation of his father, he settled with him in the North Parish, and was for many years a respectable practitioner. He represented the town in the General Court and was a useful citizen. He died Oct. 24, 1823, aged 65. He left four sons, George, a physician in Danvers; Joseph Otis, physician in Kensington; Benjamin, in mercantile business; and John, physician in Lovewell, Me.; and four daughters.

Abiel Pearson, M. M. S. S. from Byefield; graduated D. Coll. 1779; after medical education under direction of Dr. Holyoke of Salem, began practice in South Parish in 1787. He was esteemed as a physician, and respected as a good citizen. He died May 1827, aged 71. He left two sons, David-Sewall and Samuel-M., and two daughters.

Joseph Kittredge, M. M. S. S. son of Dr. Thomas Kittredge, graduated D. Coll. 1806, after a course of professional study, went into practice with his father.

Nathaniel Swift, M. M. S. S. from Dorchester, after preparatory study with Dr. Thomas Kittredge, began practice in the South Parish in 1813.

John I. Carlton, M. D. graduated H. U. 1814, after preparatory studies under direction of Dr. Kittredge, began practice in the North Parish 1817.

Daniel Wardwell, M. M. S. S. from Nelson, N. H., studied his profession with Dr. Kittredge, and having for some time practised in Beverly and Lyndeborough, settled in the South Parish, 1822.

Jonas Underwood, M. D. graduated H. U. 1815; pursued his medical studies under the direction of Drs. Dorsey and Chapman, Philadelphia. Having practised some time in the City, he removed to Andover 1823.

Samuel Johnson, son of Samuel Johnson, sometime a student in H. U. studied under the direction of Dr. Kittredge, and began practice in 1825.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

William Symmes, H. U.

Samuel Farrar, H. U. 1797, from Lincoln, settled in Andover 1801.

Hobart Clark, from Sterling, settled in Andover, 1811.

Samuel Merrill, H. U. 1807, from Haverhill, began business, 1811.

Amos Spaulding, D. C. from Carlisle, 1814.

Samuel Phillips, H. U. 1819, began business in 1825.

vs. E. Fayson - 94th Andover - 97. 1834

Magistrates.

Simon Bradstreet, Assist. Gov.
Dudley Bradstreet, Assistant.
Benjamin Stevens
John Osgood
Samuel Phillips, Couns.
Joseph Frye

George Abbot
Samuel Osgood, Rep. to Cong.
Samuel Phillips, Pres. of Sen. Lt.
Gov.
Joshua Holt
Nathaniel Lovejoy

Samuel Abbot
 Peter Osgood
 Jacob Abbot, Senator
 Thomas Kittredge, Senator
 Isaac Osgood
 John L. Abbot
 John Phillips, Senator
 Samuel Farrar
 George Osgood
 John Kneeland
 Hobart Clark, Senator
 John Cornish
 Mark Newman

Samuel Merrill
 Joshua Chandler
 Frederick Frye
 John Adams
 Nathaniel Swift
 Abiel Abbot
 Amos Spaulding, Senator
 Joseph Kittredge
 Stephen Barker, Counsellor
 Gayton P. Osgood
 William Johnson
 Elijah L. Herrick

Representatives in the General Court.

1651. John Osgood
 1666. John Osgood
 1670. Samuel Bradstreet, Boston
 1671-2. Thomas Savage, Boston ✕
 1677. Dudley Bradstreet
 1678. Thomas Chandler
 1690. Christopher Osgood
 1692. John Frye
 Nehemiah Abbot
 James Bridges
 James Frye
 Thomas Chandler
 Joseph Frye
 Samuel Phillips
 Moody Bridges

Samuel Osgood
 Samuel Phillips
 Joshua Holt
 Peter Osgood
 Thomas Kittredge
 John Kneeland
 Joshua Chandler
 John Cornish
 Timothy Osgood
 George Osgood
 Benjamin Jenkins
 Stephen Barker
 Amos Spaulding
 William Johnson
 Samuel Merrill

CHAP. VII.

WITCHCRAFT.

THE delusion concerning Witchcraft prevailed in Britain before the settlement of this country, and the first settlers in New England brought with them opinions imbibed in their native land. There had been many instances of supposed witchcraft, and some had suffered death, before

the famous delusion of 1692, which began in Salem Village. The people in Andover, as well as in other towns, suffered extremely. The alarm and distress could not have been greater in the most perilous time of Indian warfare.

It was believed, that some girls at Salem Village, could discover and tell who afflicted persons and were witches, by their spectres. Joseph Ballard, whose wife was sick, was induced by advice, to send for some of those accusers, to inform him who afflicted his wife. Soon after these were sent for, many of the people were assembled at the meeting house, and these persons had full scope to display their pretended skill. More than fifty in Andover were complained of for afflicting their neighbours and others. Dudley Bradstreet, Esq. having granted thirty or forty warrants for commitments, at length refused to grant any more.

He and his wife were immediately accused ; he was said to have killed nine persons by witchcraft. He found it necessary for safety to make his escape. Many of those who were accused and committed were women of good character, and among the most respectable in the town.

That the reader may be correctly informed, I will distinctly state, from undoubted authority and documents, the examinations, confessions, recantations, and trials of persons who were accused and imprisoned, from which may be learned their extreme distress.

Examinations and confessions of Ann Foster, her daughter Mary Lacey, and her grand daughter Mary Lacey, jr., July 21, 1692, before Major Gidney, Mr. Hawthorne, Mr. Corwin and Capt. Higginson.

“ Question. Goody Foster ! you remember we have three times spoken with you, and do you now remember what you then confessed to us ? You have been engaged in very great wickedness, and some have been left to hardness of heart to deny ; but it seems that God will give you

more favor than others, inasmuch as you relent. But your daughter here hath confessed some things that you did not tell us of. Your daughter was with you and Goody Carrier, when you did ride upon the stick. *Answer.* I did not know it. *Q.* How long have you known your daughter to be engaged? *A.* I cannot tell, nor have I any knowledge of it at all. *Q.* Did you see your daughter at the meeting? *A.* No. *Q.* Your daughter said she was at the witches' meeting, and that you yourself stood at a distance off, and did not partake at that meeting; and you said so also; give us a relation from the beginning until now. *A.* I know none of their names that were there, but only Goody Carrier. *Q.* Would you know their faces if you saw them? *A.* I cannot tell. *Q.* Were there not two companies in the field at the same time? *A.* I remember no more. Mary Warren, one of the afflicted, said that Goody Carrier's shape told her, that Goody Foster had made her daughter a witch. *Q.* Do not you acknowledge that you did so about thirteen years ago? *A.* No, and I know no more of my daughter's being a witch, than what day I shall die upon. *Q.* Are you willing your daughter should make a full and free confession? *A.* Yes. *Q.* Are you willing to do so too? *A.* Yes. *Q.* You cannot expect peace of conscience without a free confession. *A.* If I knew any thing more I would speak it to the utmost.—Goody Lacey, the daughter called in, began thus; Oh! mother! how do you do? We have left Christ, and the devil hath gat hold of us. How shall I get rid of this evil one? I desire God to break my rocky heart, that I may get the victory this time. *Q.* Goody Foster! you cannot get rid of this snare; your heart and mouth is not open. *A.* I did not see the devil, I was praying to the Lord. *Q.* What Lord? *A.* To God. *Q.* What God do witches pray to? *A.* I cannot tell, the Lord help me. *Q.* Goody Lacey! had you no discourse with your mother when riding? *A.* No, I think I had not a word.

Q. Who rid foremost on that stick to the village? **A.** I suppose my mother. Goody Foster said, that Goody Carrier was foremost. **Q.** Goody Lacey! how many years ago since they were baptized? **A.** Three or four years ago, I suppose. **Q.** Who baptized them? **A.** The old serpent. **Q.** How did he do it? **A.** He dipped their heads in the water, saying they were his, and that he had power over them. **Q.** Where was this? **A.** At Fall's river. **Q.** How many were baptized that day? **A.** Some of the chief; I think there were six baptized. **Q.** Name them? **A.** I think they were of the higher powers.—Mary Lacey, the grand daughter, was brought in, and Mary Warren fell into a violent fit. **Q.** How dare you come in here, and bring the devil with you, to afflict these poor creatures?—Lacey laid her hand on Warren's arm, and she recovered from her fit. **Q.** You are here accused of practising witchcraft upon Goody Ballard; which way do you do it? **A.** I cannot tell. Where is my mother that made me a witch, and I knew it not? **Q.** Can you look upon that maid, Mary Warren, and not hurt her? Look upon her in a friendly way. She, trying to do so, struck her down with her eyes. **Q.** Do you acknowledge now you are a witch? **A.** Yes. **Q.** How long have you been a witch? **A.** Not above a week. **Q.** Did the devil appear to you? **A.** Yes. **Q.** In what shape? **A.** In the shape of a horse. **Q.** What did he say to you? **A.** He bid me not be afraid of any thing, and he would not bring me out; but he has proved a liar from the beginning. **Q.** When was this? **A.** I know not, above a week. **Q.** Did you set your hand to the book? **A.** No. **Q.** Did he bid you worship him? **A.** Yes; he bid me also afflict persons.—You are now in the way to obtain mercy, if you will confess and repent. She said, The Lord help me! **Q.** Do not you desire to be saved by Christ? **A.** Yes. Then you must confess freely what you

know in this matter.—She then proceeded. I was in bed, and the devil came to me, and bid me obey him and I should want for nothing, and he would not bring me out.

Q. But how long ago ? **A.** A little more than a year. **Q.**

Was that the first time ? **A.** Yes. **Q.** How long was you gone from your father, when you ran away ? **A.** Two days.

Q. Where had you your food ? **A.** At John Stone's. **Q.** Did the devil appear to you then, when you was abroad ?

A. No, but he put such thoughts in my mind as not to obey my parents. **Q.** Who did the devil bid you afflict ? **A.**

Timothy Swan. Richard Carrier comes often a-nights and has me to afflict persons. **Q.** Where do ye go ? **A.** To

Goody Ballard's, sometimes. **Q.** How many of you were there at a time ? **A.** Richard Carrier and his mother, and

my mother and grandmother.—Upon reading over the confession so far, Goody Lacey, the mother, owned this last

particular. **Q.** How many more witches are there in Andover ? **A.** I know no more, but Richard Carrier.

Carrier at first, denied all, but was followed until he was brought to accuse his mother, much in the same manner with Foster's daughter and grand-daughter.

Dorothy Faulkner, a child of ten years, Abigail Faulkner of eight, and Sarah Carrier between seven and eight, were among the confessing witches.

Sarah Carrier's Confession, August 11, 1692.

It was asked Sarah Carrier by the magistrates or justices, John Hawthorne Esq. and others ;—How long hast thou been a witch ? **A.** Ever since I was six years old. **Q.** How old are you now ? **A.** Near eight years old ; brother Richard says I shall be eight years old in November next. **Q.** Who made you a witch ? **A.** My mother ; she made me set my hand to a book. **Q.** How did you set your hand to it ? **A.** I touched it with my fingers, and the book was red, and the paper of it was white. She said she never had seen the black man ; the place where she did it was in

Andrew Foster's pasture, and Elizabeth Johnson, jun. was there. Being asked who was there beside, she answered, her aunt Toothaker and her cousin. Being asked when it was, she said, when she was baptized. *Q.* What did they promise to give you? *A.* A black dog. *Q.* Did the dog ever come to you? *A.* No. *Q.* But you said you saw a cat once: what did that say to you? *A.* It said it would tear me in pieces if I would not set my hand to the book. She said her mother baptized her, and the devil or black man was not there, as she saw; and her mother said when she baptized her, 'Thou art mine forever and ever, and amen. *Q.* How did you afflict folks? *A.* I pinched them, and she said she had no puppets, but she went to them that she afflicted. Being asked whether she went in her body or her spirit; she said, in her spirit. She said her mother carried her thither to afflict. *Q.* How did your mother carry you when she was in prison? *A.* She came like a black cat. *Q.* How did you know that it was your mother? *A.* The cat told me so, that she was my mother. She said she afflicted Phelps' child last Saturday, and Elizabeth Johnson joined with her to do it. She had a wooden spear, about as long as her finger, of Elizabeth Johnson, and she had it of the devil. She would not own that she had ever been at the witch meeting at the village.

This is the substance. Attest,

SIMON WILLARD.

This poor child's mother then lay under sentence of death, the mother of the other two children was in prison, and soon after tried and condemned, but upon her confession reprieved, and finally pardoned.

"I meet with but one person in near an hundred whose examinations are upon file, that was dismissed after having been once charged, for which he might thank one of the girls who would not agree with the rest in the accusation."

[*Hutchinson.*]

The examination of Nehemiah Abbot at a court at Salem village, by John Hawthorne and Jonathan Corwin, Esqrs. April 22, 1692.

What say you, are you guilty of witchcraft, of which you are suspected, or not? No sir, I say before God, before whom I stand, that I know nothing of witchcraft. Who is this man? Ann Putnam named him. Mary Wolcott said she had seen his shape. What do you say to this? I never did hurt them. Who hurt you, Ann Putnam? That man. I never hurt her. Ann Putnam said, he is upon the beam. Just such a discovery of the person carried out, and she confessed; and if you would find mercy of God, you must confess. If I should confess this I must confess what is false. Tell how far you have gone; who hurts you? I do not know, I am absolutely free. As you say, God knows. If you will confess the truth, we desire nothing else, that you may not hide your guilt, if you are guilty, and therefore confess, if so. I speak before God, that I am clear from this accusation. What, in all respects? Yes, in all respects. Doth this man hurt you? Their mouths were stopped. You hear several accuse, though one cannot open her mouth. I am altogether free. Charge him not, unless it be he. This is the man, say some, and some say he is very like him. How did you know his name? He did not tell me himself, but other witches told me. Ann Putnam said it is the same man, and then she was taken with a fit. Mary Wolcott, is this the man? He is like him, I cannot say it is he. Mercy Lewis said, it is not the man. They all agreed the man had a bunch on his eyes. Ann Putnam, in a fit, said, Be you the man? Ay, do you say you be the man? did you put a mist before my eyes?—Then he was sent forth till several others were examined. When he was brought in again, by reason of much people and many in the win-

dows so that the accusers could not have a clear view of him, he was ordered to be abroad, and the accusers to go forth to him and view him in the light, which they did, and, in the presence of the magistrates and many others, discoursed quietly with him, one and all acquitting him; but yet said he was like that man, but he had not the wen they saw in his apparition.

NOTE. He was a hilly faced man, and stood shaded by reason of his own hair, so that for a time he seemed to some by-standers and observers to be considerably like the person the afflicted did describe.

Mr. Samuel Paris, being desired to take in writing the examination of Nehemiah Abbot, hath delivered it as aforesaid, and upon hearing the same did see cause to dismiss him.

JOHN HAWTHORNE, } *Assistants.*
JONA. CORWIN, }

The examination and confession (September 8, 1692) of Mary Osgood, wife of Capt. Osgood, of Andover, taken before John Hawthorne and other Majesties' Justices.

She confesses, that about eleven years ago, when she was in a melancholy state and condition, she used to walk abroad in her orchard; and upon a certain time she saw the appearance of a cat, at the end of the house, which yet she thought was a real cat. However, at that time, it diverted her from praying to God, and instead thereof she prayed to the devil; about which time she made a covenant with the devil, who as a black man, came to her and presented her a book, upon which she laid her finger, and that left a red spot: and that upon her signing, the devil told her he was her god, and that she should serve and worship him; and she believes she consented to it. She says further, that about two years ago, she was carried through the air, in company with deacon Frye's wife, Ebenezer Barker's wife,

and Goody Tyler, to five-mile pond, where she was baptized by the devil, who dipt her face in the water, and made her renounce her former baptism, and told her she must be his, soul and body, forever, and that she must serve him, which she promised to do. She says, the renouncing her first baptism was after her dipping, and that she was transported back again through the air, in company with the forenamed persons, in the same manner as she went, and believes they were carried upon a pole. **Q.** How many persons were upon the pole? **A.** As I have said before, viz. four persons and no more, but whom she had named above. She confesses she has afflicted three persons, John Sawdy, Martha Sprague, and Rose Foster, and that she did it by pinching her bed clothes, and giving consent the devil should do it in her shape, and that the devil could not do it without her consent. She confesses the afflicting persons in the court, by the glance of her eye. She says, as she was coming down to Salem to be examined, she and the rest of the company with her stopped at Mr. Phillips' to refresh themselves, and the afflicted persons, being behind them upon the road, came up just as she was mounting again, and were then afflicted, and cried out upon her, so that she was forced to stay until they were all past, and said she only looked that way towards them. **Q.** Do you know the devil can take the shape of an innocent person and afflict? **A.** I believe he cannot. **Q.** Who taught you this way of witchcraft? **A.** Satan; and that he promised her abundance of satisfaction and quietness, in her future state, but never performed any thing; and that she has lived more miserably and more discontented since, than ever before. She confesses further, that she herself, in company with Goody Parker, Goody Tyler and Goody Dean, had a meeting at Moses Tyler's house, last Monday night, to afflict, and that she and Goody Dean carried the

shape of Mr. Dean, the minister, between them, to make persons believe that Mr. Dean afflicted. *Q.* What hindered you from accomplishing what you intended? *A.* The Lord would not suffer it so to be; that the devil should afflict in an innocent person's shape.

Q. Have you been at any other witch meetings? *A.* I know nothing thereof, as I shall answer in the presence of God and his people; but said, that the black man stood before her, and told her, that what she had confessed was a lie; notwithstanding, she said that what she had confessed was true, and thereto put her hand. Her husband being present was asked, if he judged his wife to be any way discomposed. He answered, that having lived with her so long, he doth not judge her to be any ways discomposed, but has cause to believe what she has said is true. When Mistress Osgood was first called, she afflicted Martha Sprague and Rose Foster by the glance of her eyes, and recovered them out of their fits by the touch of her hand. Mary Lacey and Betty Johnson and Hannah Post saw Mistress Osgood afflicting Sprague and Foster. The said Hannah Post and Mary Lacey and Betty Johnson, jun. and Rose Foster and Mary Richardson were afflicted by Mistress Osgood, in the time of their examination, and recovered by her touching of their hands.

'I'underwritten, being appointed by authority to take this examination, do testify upon oath, taken in court, that this is a true copy of the substance of it, to the best of my knowledge, Jan. 5, 1692-3. The within Mary Osgood was examined before their Majesties' Justices of the peace in Salem.

Attest, JOHN HIGGINSON, Just. Pac."

The recantation of several persons in Andover will show in what manner they were brought to their confessions.

“ We whose names are underwritten, inhabitants of Andover ; when as that horrible and tremendous judgment beginning at Salem Village in the year 1692, by some called witchcraft, first breaking forth at Mr. Paris’s house, several young persons, being seemingly afflicted, did accuse several persons for afflicting them, and many there believing it so to be, we being informed that, if a person was sick, the afflicted person could tell what or who was the cause of that sickness : Joseph Ballard, of Andover, his wife being sick at the same time, he either from himself or by the advice of others, fetched two of the persons, called the afflicted persons, from Salem Village to Andover, which was the beginning of that dreadful calamity that befel us in Andover, believing the said accusations to be true, sent for the said persons to come over to the meeting house in Andover, the afflicted persons being there. After Mr. Barnard had been at prayer, we were blindfolded, and our hands were laid upon the afflicted persons, they being in their fits and falling in their fits at our coming into their presence, as they said ; and some led us and laid our hands upon them, and then they said they were well, and that we were guilty of afflicting them. Whereupon we were all seized, as prisoners, by a warrant from the justice of the peace, and forthwith carried to Salem. And, by reason of that sudden surprisal, we knowing ourselves altogether innocent of that crime, we were all exceedingly astonished and amazed, and consternated and affrighted even out of our reason ; and our nearest and dearest relations, seeing us in that dreadful condition, and knowing our great danger, apprehended there was no other way of saving our lives, as the case was then circumstanced, but by our confessing ourselves to be such and such persons as the afflicted represented us to be, they, out of tenderness and pity, persuaded us to confess what we did confess.

And indeed that confession, that it is said we made, was no other than what was suggested to us by some gentlemen, they telling us that we were witches, and they knew it, and we knew it, which made us think that it was so; and our understandings, our reason, our faculties almost gone, we were not capable of judging of our condition; as also the hard measures they used with us rendered us incapable of making our defence, but said any thing and every thing which they desired, and most of what we said, was but in effect a consenting to what they said. Sometime after, when we were better composed, they telling us what we had confessed, we did profess that we were innocent and ignorant of such things; and we hearing that Samuel Wardwell had renounced his confession, and quickly after condemned and executed, some of us were told we were going after Wardwell. Mary Osgood, Deliverance Dane, Sarah Wilson, Mary Tyler, Abigail Barker, Hannah Tyler."

The testimonial to these persons' characters by the principal inhabitants of Andover, will outweigh the credulity of the justices who committed them, or of the grand jury which found bills against them.

"To the honored court of Assize, held at Salem.—The humble address of several of the inhabitants of Andover.

"May it please this honored court,—We being sensible of the great sufferings our neighbors have been long under in prison, and charitably judging that many of them are clear of that great transgression which hath been laid to their charge, have thought it our duty to endeavor their vindication so far as our testimony for them will avail. The persons, in whose behalf we are desired and concerned to speak something at present, are Mrs. Mary Osgood, Eunice Frye, Deliverance Dane, Sarah Wilson and Abigail Barker, who are women of whom we can truly give this

character and commendation, that they have not only lived among us so inoffensively as not to give the least occasion to any that know them to suspect them of witchcraft, but by their sober, godly and exemplary conversation, have obtained a good report in the place, where they have been well esteemed and approved in the church of which they are members.

“ We were surprised to hear that persons of known integrity and piety were accused of so horrid a crime, not considering, then, that the most innocent were liable to be so misrepresented and abused. When these women were accused by some afflicted persons of the neighborhood, their relations and others, though they had so good grounds of charity that they should not have thought any evil of them, yet through a misrepresentation of the truth of that evidence that was so much credited and improved against people, took great pains to persuade them to own what they were, by the afflicted, charged with; and indeed did unreasonably urge them to confess themselves guilty, as some of us who were then present can testify. But these good women did very much assert their innocency; yet some of them said they were not without fear lest Satan had some way ensnared them, because there was that evidence against them which then was by many thought to be a certain indication and discovery of witchcraft; yet they seriously professed they knew nothing by themselves of that nature. Nevertheless, by the unwearied solicitations of those that privately discoursed them, both at home and at Salem, they were at length persuaded publicly to own what they were charged with, and so submit to that guilt which we still hope and believe they are clear of. And, it is probable, the fear of what the event might be, and the encouragement that, it is said, was suggested to them, that confessing was the only way to obtain favor, might be too pow-

erful a temptation to timorous women to withstand, in the hurry and distraction that we have heard they were then in. Had what they said against themselves proceeded from conviction of the fact, we should have had nothing to have said for them ; but we are induced to think that it did not, because they did soon privately retract what they had said, as we are informed ; and while they were in prison, they declared to such as they had confidence to speak freely and plainly to, that they were not guilty of what they had owned, and that what they had said against themselves was the greatest grief and burden they labored under. Now, though we cannot but judge it a thing very sinful for innocent persons to own a crime they are not guilty of, yet, considering the well ordered conversation of those women, while they lived among us, and what they now seriously and constantly affirm in a more composed frame, we cannot but in charity judge them innocent of the great transgression that hath been imputed to them. As for the rest of our neighbors, who are under the like circumstances with these that have been named, we can truly say of them, that, while they lived among us, we have had no cause to judge them such persons as, of late, they have been represented and reported to be, nor do we know that any of their neighbors had any just grounds to suspect them of that evil that they are now charged with.

DUDLEY BRADSTREET.

FRANCIS DANE, Ser.

THOMAS BARNARD, and fifty others."

The Indictment of Martha Carryer.

Essex ss. Anno Regni Regis et Reginæ Wilielm et Mariæ, nunc Angliæ, etc. quarto.

The Jurors for our sovereign lord and lady the King and Queen, present, that Martha Carryer, wife of Thomas Carryer of Andover, in the county of Essex, Husbandman,

the thirty first day of May, in the fourth year of the reign of our sovereign lord and lady, William and Mary, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King and Queen, defenders of the faith, &c. And divers other days and times, as well before as after, certain detestable arts, called witchcrafts, and sorceries, wickedly and feloniously hath used, practised, and exercised, at and within the township of Salem, in the County of Essex aforesaid, in, upon, and against one Mary Wolcott of Salem Village, single woman, in the County of Essex aforesaid; by which said wicked arts the said Mary Wolcott, the thirty first day of May, in the fourth year aforesaid, and at divers other days and times, as well before as after, was, and is tortured, afflicted, pined, consumed, wasted and tormented; against the peace of our sovereign lord and lady, William and Mary, King and Queen of England; their crown and dignity, and against the form of the statute, in that case made and provided.

Witnesses—MARY WOLCOTT, ELIZABETH HUBBARD, ANN PUTNAM.

There was also a second indictment for afflicting Elizabeth Hubbard by witchcraft. Witnesses—ELIZABETH HUBBARD, MARY WOLCOTT, ANN PUTNAM, MARY WARRIN.

The trial of Martha Carryer, August 2, 1692, as stated by Dr. Cotton Mather.

Martha Carryer was indicted for the bewitching of certain persons according to the form usual in such cases: Pleading not guilty to her indictment, there were first brought in a considerable number of the bewitched persons; who not only made the court sensible of an horrid witchcraft committed upon them, but also deposed, that it was Martha Carryer, or her shape, that grievously tormented them by biting, pricking, pinching and choking them. It was

further deposed that while this Carryer was on her examination before the magistrates, the poor people were so tortured that every one expected their death on the very spot; but that upon the binding of Carryer they were eased. Moreover, the looks of Carryer, then laid the afflicted people for dead, and her touch, if her eyes were at the same time off them, raised them again. Which things were also now seen upon her trial. And it was testified, that upon the mention of some having their necks twisted almost round by the shape of this Carryer, she replied, *It's no matter, though their necks had been twisted quite off.*

2. Before the trial of this prisoner, several of her own children had frankly and fully confessed, not only that they were witches themselves, but that their mother had made them so. This confession they made with great shows of repentance, and with much demonstration of truth. They related place, time, occasion; they gave an account of journeys, meetings, and mischiefs by them performed; and were very credible in what they said. Nevertheless, this evidence was not produced against the prisoner at the bar, in as much as there was other evidence, enough to proceed upon.

3. Benjamin Abbot gave in his testimony, that last March was a twelve month, this Carryer was very angry with him, upon laying out some land near her husband's. Her expressions in this anger were, that she would stick as close to Abbot, as the bark stuck to the tree; and that he should repent of it before seven years came to an end, so as Dr. Prescott should never cure him. These words were heard by others besides Abbot himself, who also heard her say, she would hold his nose as close to the grind-stone as ever it was held since his name was Abbot. Presently after this he was taken with a swelling in his foot, and then with a pain in his side, and exceedingly tormented. It

bred a sore, which was lanced by Dr. Prescott, and several gallons of corruption ran out of it. For six weeks it continued very bad; and then another sore bred in his groin, which was also lanced by Dr. Prescott. Another sore bred in his groin which was likewise cut, and put him to very great misery. He was brought to death's door, and so remained until Carryer was taken, and carried away by the constable. From which very day he began to mend, and so grew better every day, and is well ever since.

Sarah Abbot, his wife, also testified that her husband was not only all this while afflicted in his body; but also that strange, extraordinary and unaccountable calamities befel his cattle; their death being such as they could guess no natural reason for.

4. Allin Toothaker testified that Richard, the son of Martha Carryer, having some difference with him, pulled him down by the hair of the head; when he rose again, he was going to strike at Richard Carryer, but fell down flat on his back to the ground, and had not power to stir hand or foot, until he told Carryer he yielded; and then he saw the shape of Martha Carryer go off his breast.

This Toothaker had received a wound in the wars, and he now testified, that Martha Carryer told him, he should never be cured. Just before the apprehending of Carryer, he could thrust a knitting needle into his wound four inches deep, but presently after her being seized, he was thoroughly healed.

He further testified that when Carryer and he sometimes were at variance, she would clap her hands at him, and say, *he should get nothing by it*. Whereupon he several times lost his cattle by strange deaths whereof no natural causes could be given.

5. John Roger also testified that upon the threatening

words of this malicious Carryer his cattle would be strangely bewitched ; as was more particularly then described.

6. Samuel Preston testified that about two years ago, having some difference with Martha Carryer, he lost a cow in a strange, preternatural, unusual manner ; and about a month after this, the said Carryer, having again some difference with him, she told him he had lately lost a cow, and it should not be long before he lost another ! which accordingly came to pass ; for he had a thriving and well kept cow, which, without any known cause, quickly fell down and died.

7. Phebe Chandler testified that about a fortnight before the apprehension of Martha Carryer, on a Lord's day, while the psalm was singing in the church, this Carryer then took her by the shoulder, and shaking her, asked her where she lived ? She made her no answer, although as Carryer, who lived next door to her father's house, could not in reason but know who she was. Quickly after this, as she was at several times crossing the fields, she heard a voice that she took to be Martha Carryer's, and it seemed as if it were over her head. The voice told her, *she should within two or three days be poisoned.* Accordingly within such a little time, one half of her right hand became greatly swollen and very painful ; as also part of her face ; whereof she can give no account how it came. It continued very bad for some days ; and several times since she has had a great pain in her breast ; and been so seized on her legs that she has hardly been able to go. She added, that lately going well to the house of God, Richard, the son of Martha Carryer, looked very earnestly upon her, and immediately her hand which had formerly been poisoned, as is above said, began to pain her greatly, and she had a strange burning at her stomach ; but was then struck deaf, so that she could not hear any of the prayer, or singing, till the two or three last words of the psalm.

8. One Foster, who confessed her own share in the witchcraft, for which the prisoner stood indicted, affirmed, that she had seen the prisoner at some of their witch-meetings, and that it was this Carryer, who persuaded her to be a witch. She confessed that the devil carried them on a pole to a witch-meeting, but the pole broke, and she hanging about Carryer's neck, they both fell down, and she then received an hurt by the fall, whereof she was not at this very time recovered.

9. One Lacy, who likewise confessed her share in this witchcraft, now testified that she and the prisoner, were once bodily present, at a witch-meeting in Salem Village, and that she knew the prisoner to be a witch, and to have been at a diabolical sacrament, and that the prisoner was the undoing of her and her children, by enticing them into the snare of the devil.

10. Another Lacy, who also confessed her share in this witchcraft, now testified that the prisoner was at the witch-meeting in Salem Village, where they had bread and wine administered to them.

11. In the time of this prisoner's trial, one Susanna Shelden, in open court, had her hands unaccountably tied together with a wheel-band so fast, that without cutting, it could not be loosened. It was done by a spectre ; and the sufferer affirmed it was the prisoner's.

During this delusion nineteen persons were hung, and one pressed to death. Three belonged to Andover, Martha Carryer, Samuel Wardwell and Mary Parker. Five others, Ann Foster, Abigail Faulkner, Mary Lacey, Sarah Wardwell and Elizabeth Johnson were convicted ; but were not executed ; probably their confessions saved their lives. As most of those who confessed were pardoned or not condemned ; while those, who protested their innocence and maintained their integrity were executed. At the court in

Jan. 1693, bills of indictment were found against eighteen persons belonging to Andover. All but two were discharged on paying fees.

These persons were confined in prison for four months or more, in a cold season of the year, crowded together, and their comfort not much regarded. I find petitions on file to the General Court in October and in December, from some of the most respectable inhabitants of Andover in behalf of their wives greatly suffering with cold and other hardships in prison. These sufferings must have been trifling compared with what they endured under apprehension of trial and execution.

The foregoing extracts are a small part only of what might be produced; but they show very fully and clearly the shocking delusion and extreme consternation and distress of the people. The frenzy seized old and young, the ignorant and the learned. We cannot but be astonished at the credulity and imposition relating to witchcraft, the readiness to admit as evidence, what would now be considered ridiculous. Goodness of character could not avail against the imaginations and caprice of the weak and deluded. But we ought not to conclude, that that generation was void of common sense, or more wicked than any preceding or succeeding. There seem founded deep in human nature passions, which often prevail over the understanding, an enthusiasm, a frenzy which hears not the voice of reason. This credulity, this fanaticism, this delusion, is perhaps allied more often to subjects which have a relation to religion, than other subjects; as those relate to the invisible world, and may more easily awake a wild imagination. We may trace similar wildness in other religious subjects in which reason is as much obscured and bewildered as in the witchcraft delusion. The pretensions, the imaginations, the dreams of some, are as baseless as the signs and

the spectre-discerning power of detecting a witch. The power of sympathy, the charm of solemn tones, the gloomy shadows of a half enlightened room may raise the imagination above reason ; may bewilder an enlightened understanding. This delusion is not confined to religious subjects. Have not many been seen in a frenzy on politics, assembled and full of tumult, like the Ephesians, crying out, great is their cause ? but they know not why, or wherefore ; they will drag this man to death, and that they will raise on their shoulders, but know not why they kill the one, and extol the other. It is the same spirit that pervades the quack in all professions, and by which his deceptions are so successful.

Most people love to hear and to believe what is marvellous, obscure, and wonderful. They believe, because the thing is impossible. The imaginings of others they receive for sound realities.

The excessive credulity and frenzy, which raged in 1692, convinced people of the great delusion which had, for a long time, prevailed in England, and in this country from its settlement, and by which many had suffered. Public opinion has been corrected, and the comfort and lives of many have been preserved. Opinions and practices are often soonest corrected and reformed by the conviction and suffering resulting from their excess. Divine Providence often instructs mankind by the experience of the evils which naturally result from ill grounded opinions and unreasonable practices. And these when carried to great excess make the impression deeper, and the sooner effect their own reformation.

CHAP. VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Revolutionary War.

THE inhabitants of Andover were united, resolute and zealous in support of the rights of the country, and willing to make the utmost sacrifices in defence of its liberty. In Dec. 1774, it was resolved that one quarter part of all the training soldiers of the town should enlist themselves; and for encouragement, they were promised pay for every half day they shall be exercised in the art military. Two companies were accordingly raised in February following, under the command of Capt. Benjamin Farnum and Capt. Benjamin Ames, which, with others, were regimented under Col. James Frye, and were called minute men. On the 19th of April 1775, the alarm drew these companies into the field, and they were stationed at Cambridge. They were detached to take possession of the heights of Charlestown, on the 16th of June, and were in the battle of the next day. There were 58 belonging to Capt. Ames's company, more than 50 of whom, belonging to the S. Parish, were in the battle of Bunker Hill. Three were killed and seven wounded. Two in another company under command of Capt. Furbush were killed. Capt. Farnum was wounded, and some in his company.

“The day following the battle, the Lord's day, our houses of public worship were generally shut up. It was the case here. When the news of the battle reached us, the anxiety and distress of wives and children, of parents, of brothers, sisters and friends, was great. It was not known who were among the slain or the living, the wounded or the well. It was thought justifiable for us, who could, to repair to the camp, to know the circumstances, to join

in the defence of the country, and prevent the enemy from pushing the advantages they had gained ; and to afford comfort and relief to our suffering brethren and friends.”*

In 1777, there were four militia companies in the town, which, with the alarm list, consisted of 670 men ; under command of Capt. Samuel Johnson, 187—Capt. Nathaniel Lovejoy, 161—Capt. John Abbot, 158—and Capt. Joshua Holt, 164.

Number of men employed, time of service and expenses of the third Company in Andover, during the revolutionary war, under command of Capt. Nathaniel Lovejoy. [See Capt. Lovejoy's MS.]

<i>Men.</i>	<i>Places.</i>	<i>Service.</i>	<i>Date.</i>		<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>
26	At Cambridge	8 months	1775 April 19,	hired at	8 0 0 =	208 0 0
14	At Roxbury	2 —	Dec. 1,	—	2 0 0	28 0 0
14	At Prospect Hill	2 —	1776 Feb. 1,	—	2 0 0	28 0 0
2	At Canada	12 —	—	—	20 0 0	40 0 0
9	At New York	12 —	—	—	16 0 0	144 0 0
20	At Ticonderoga	5 —	—	—	13 6 8	266 13 4
4	At Dorchester	4 —	—	—	3 0 0	12 0 0
10	At Fairfield	2 —	—	—	8 0 0	80 0 0
20	At New York	3 —	—	—	10 0 0	100 0 0
5	At Providence	2 —	1777 —	—	4 0 0	20 0 0
20	Continental Army	3 years	—	—	30 0 0	600 0 0
2	Do.	3 —	—	—	105 0 0	210 0 0
1	Do.	3 —	—	—	66 0 0	66 0 0
13	At Northward	3 1-2 months	—	—	15 0 0	195 0 0
19	Do.	1 —	—	—	6 0 0	114 0 0
4	At Cambridge	5 —	—	—	6 0 0	24 0 0
4	Do.	3 —	1778 —	—	6 0 0	24 0 0
5	Continental Army	9 —	1778 June 1,	—	107 10 0 =	\$1791 67
3	North River	8 —	June 1,	—	75 0 0	450 00
2	Cambridge	5 —	July 1,	—	25 0 0	166 67
3	Rhode Island	6 —	July 1,	—	33 6 0	333 00
8	Do.	1 1-2 months	Aug.	—	11 6 6	302 00
2	Boston	3 1-2 months	Sept. 14	—	28 0 0	186 67
3 1-2	Continental Army	9 —	1779 June 28,	—	405 0 0	4725 00
1 1-2	Rhode Island	6 —	July 1,	—	132 0 0	660 00
1	Boston	3 1-2 months	July 1,	—	60 0 0	200 00
2	Boston	1 1-2 months	Oct. 1,	—	18 0 0	120 00
6	Clavarack	1 1-2 months	Oct. 18,	—	96 0 0	1920 00
8	Continental Army	6 —	1780 June 19,	hired in specie	\$150 00	1200 00
2	Do.	6 —	Oct. 10,	—	62 50	125 00
10	Clavarack	3 1-6 months	July 10,	—	79 16	791 60
9 1-2	Continental Army	3 years	Dec. 20,	—	309 00	2850 00
1	Rhode Island	5 months	1781 Aug. 16,	—	85 00	85 00
7	West Point	3 —	Aug. 23,	—	75 00	525 00

* Mr. F's MS.

The service rendered by Capt. Lovejoy's company amounted to 2127 months, or 175 years and 7 months, and that of the four companies in Andover, 737 years, equal to 98 men in constant service during seven years and an half, while the war continued. This does not include the officers. The money expended in pay to the soldiers amounted to \$10,671 in *specie*, and \$14,960 in paper somewhat depreciated.

Besides the extraordinary bounty and wages paid by the town, the soldiers at different times, were provided with blankets, shirts, stockings, shoes, &c ; and their families also supplied with necessary provisions, at no inconsiderable expense.

Besides the diminution of laborers by the public service, the people were frequently interrupted in their common business, by raising men, attending town meetings, and other necessary avocations. It may seem strange, when so much active labor was subtracted, and increased expense and sacrifice incurred, that people should be able to maintain their families, and sustain their burdens. It was done by retrenchments in living and clothing, by great industry and rigid economy. What cannot a people united and resolved do, and what burdens and hardships will they not endure when bent on their purpose!—Several persons were employed in the service at sea.

Officers in actual service in the war. Col. James Frye, Captains Benjamin Ames, Benjamin Farnum, Samuel Johnson, Charles Furbush, John Abbot, Stephen Abbot.

Twenty belonging to the S. Parish died in the revolutionary war.

In six months from Nov. 9, 1745, seventeen men belonging to Andover died at Louisburgh.

In the war of 1755, seven men died in the expedition to Lake George.—In 1758, seven men died in the war at

the Westward.—In 1760, two died. Probably the whole number lost in that war has not been ascertained.

Pauperism.

The early settlers of towns were generally industrious, temperate and healthy. Few moved into a new settlement unable to labor. Sometimes the heads of families were somewhat advanced in life; but in this case, the other members of the family were vigorous and active. There was also an enterprising, resolute spirit, a strong determination to meet hardships and privations, which bore them on and issued in success. We therefore find none of the first settlers, or their immediate descendants, obliged to cast themselves upon the town for maintenance. The unfortunate doubtless received assistance from their friends and neighbors. They were careful to contract no debts, and to live within their income. They indulged in no luxuries, or unnecessary expenses of living or dress.

The first mention of poor in the town records, is, in 1694, when the selectmen were chosen overseers of the poor; but it does not appear that the town assisted any needy person for many years after this. The first charge upon the town for any poor person is in 1719, when the expense was forty shillings. This was about eighty years from the settlement of the town. And this expense was for an aged infirm widow. There were probably charitable benefactions of individuals to some, who, from sickness and other providential dispensations, had need of aid and relief. In 1723, the selectmen were authorized to draw money from the town treasury for the relief of the poor; and in the year following, were chosen overseers of the poor.

In the following statement, I have reduced the sums expended for the support of the poor to dollars and cents,

reckoning an ounce of silver worth 6s. 8d., and a dollar 6 shillings lawful money. The average annual expense for the poor from 1719 to 1745, was \$6,42; from 1745 to 1755, \$33,73; from 1755 to 1765, \$102, 14. This period included the last French war, which probably increased the expense.

From this time for a number of years, it is difficult to separate the expense of the poor from the other town charges. The expense however continued to increase. The revolutionary war, by diminishing the number of laborers, corrupting the morals, and inducing intemperance, would naturally produce poverty, and increase the number of paupers.

In 1784, it was voted, that the town will enable the overseers of the poor to provide a work house for the reception of the poor of the said town, and for idle, loitering persons, who waste and mispend their time. No house, however, was provided for many years after this.

Orders drawn by the overseers for the support of the poor for 1798, amounted to \$749, 06;—for 1799, \$881, 43;—for 1800, \$952, 65;—for 1801, \$1107, 50;—for 1802, \$1137, 98;—for 1803, \$1333, 99.

For several years, the selectmen were overseers, and in drawing orders for town charges, did not always distinguish those drawn for the support of the poor from others, which renders it difficult now to ascertain the expenses of the poor.

In 1807, a farm of 90 acres, with buildings, was purchased for \$2,400 for the accommodation of the poor. The buildings are not sufficient for all the poor; so that a large portion of the expense for maintaining the poor has arisen out of the house.

The amount of orders drawn for the support of the poor for 1816, was \$3355, 79; for 1817, \$3054, 37 for 1818,

\$2550, 44 ; for 1819, \$2601, 90 ; for 1820, \$2721, 53 ; for 1821, \$ 2455, 95 ; for 1822, \$ 2673, 32 ; for 1823, \$1816, 93 ; for 1824, \$1744, 80 ; for 1825, no expense at the house ; out of the house, \$621, 93 ; for 1826 ; \$449,65, for 1827, \$349,68 ; for 1828, \$469, 94.

The rents of the farm and brick yard are not included in these orders. It is probable, however, that the allowance for State paupers was equal to these rents.

Since the purchase of the farm and peat meadow, and the management of it with some system, and improving the brick-yard, the expenses for the support of the poor have been diminished. Those who are able to labor are constantly employed, and no time is consumed in seeking for articles of living. They are also more comfortably provided for, than when they were boarded out, or furnished partly in some cold dwelling, and much of what they could earn was appropriated to cherish intemperate habits.

The provision at the alms house prevents begging and idleness ; and the benevolent are not so often imposed on by unnecessary importunity for alms. Those who would willingly procure their maintenance without labor and from house to house, feel exposed, and dread being sent to the house of industry. Towns which have provided a farm for the support of the poor, have reduced their expenses, and have improved the state of society and the condition of the poor. The number of paupers has been diminished, as well as the expense.

Towns would probably exonerate themselves from the burden under which they have groaned, if they would be more faithful to their own interests and of the individuals concerned, by extending a more early care of those who are wasting their time and estates by idleness and intemperate indulgence. Some would thus be saved from disgrace, from becoming a burden to the community, and reducing their

families to want. Others might be deterred from habits of idleness and intemperance, which lead to poverty.

The chief cause of pauperism is intemperance. This is conceded in all the towns in which examination has been made. What proportion of the expense for the poor in Andover, arises from this source, has not been ascertained. But the statement would undoubtedly be within bounds, if three fourths of the expense were attributed to this cause. This is no small tax for the abuse of ardent spirit. But this is a small part of the money unnecessarily thus expended. For this is spent only for the consequences of it on a few ; while the estates of many are not wholly consumed, who pay an annual sum twenty fold greater than their poor tax. The too free use of ardent spirit has a most injurious effect on the morals, health, prosperity and happiness of the community. The increase of this evil may be owing in some degree to the wars in which this country has been engaged within seventy years. In the revolutionary and other wars, allowance of spirit produced a habit, which was continued after the war. And in the late war, more were destroyed by whiskey, than by the sword.

This sore and distressing evil has, in a few years past, been diminished, and the public morals are improving ; and it is hoped, that, by the perseverance of the friends of humanity, the community will be restored to a healthy state.

Number of ratable Polls.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>No.</i>
1679	88	1715	211
1680	92	1717	222
1682	94	1720	252
1684	109	1725	270
1686	116	1730	261
1690	134	1735	332
1695	141	1740	358
1700	145	1745	373
1705	187	1750	398
1710	204	1760	442

Town charges, including schooling. Currency reduced to dollars and cents, at the rate of 6s. 8d. an ounce of silver. Average from 1721 to 1730, \$92,42 ;—1730 to 1740, \$99 ;—1740 to 1750, \$127 ;—1750 to 1760, \$303 ;—1760 to 1770, \$410 ; 1770 to 1773, \$439.

The *population* of Andover at different periods according to the census, is as follows. 1790, the number of inhabitants was 2863 ; 1800 — ; 1810, 3164 ; 1820, 3889.

Emigration. Andover has contributed largely toward settling and peopling many towns. Some of its inhabitants settled in Hampton, Pomfret, Tolland, Windsor, Con. Some settled in Lexington, Bedford, Billerica, Brookfield, Chelmsford, Dracut, Bradford, and other places in Mass. Concord, Pembroke, Amherst, Hollis, Wilton, Greenfield, Conway, &c. in N. H., received a number of early settlers from Andover. Some made early settlements in Fryeburgh, Brownfield, Bluehill, Andover, Bethel, Bridgeton, Norway, Albany, and in many other towns in Maine. Some families from Andover may be found in various towns of New England, and of the United States. While land remains cheap and unsettled, the old towns will not rapidly increase in population, nor will land be subdued and be brought to a high state of culture. Emigration checks enterprise and improvement at home. The young, healthy, robust, seek new settlements, while the aged, less healthy and feeble are left, and an undue proportion of poor is the consequence. Not less than sixty males from Andover, who were, or became heads of families, have settled in Wilton. Some of these removed to other places, and many of their posterity have gone to people other towns.

Health. The town is remarkably healthy ; very few seasons have been sickly since its settlement. Invalids from abroad have often resided in this place for the improvement of their health, with success.

1690. The *Small-pox* broke out late in the season, and in about eight weeks nine persons died with the disease. In the beginning of the year 1722, seven persons died of the same disorder.

1735. The first appearance of the *Throat Distemper* was at Kingston, N. H., in May. This is the most alarming and fatal disease which has afflicted N. England. The mortality in many towns was great and distressing.

1736. There were thirty five deaths in Andover, chiefly of the *throat distemper*.

1737. Deaths were thirty one; and in 1738, one hundred and twenty three deaths. Most of these were children and young people. Capt. James Stevens, his wife and three children died within a month. Nine families lost three children from each in a few days. Four families lost from each four children in ten or fourteen days. John Wilson lost eight children in seven days.—In 1739, fourteen children died from four families in a few days. Oct. 26, Ebenezer Lovejoy lost three children in one day, and in five days after another child. Benjamin Blanchard lost four children in four days; and Joshua Stevens lost three in four days. The disease raged most, from August into December.

1763, There were fifty three deaths. The throat distemper was very mortal in some families. The disease has appeared several times since, but in a milder form, and more under the control of medicine.

1775. About two hundred persons in the S. Parish had the dysentery, of whom fifty six died. This disease prevailed and was mortal in many towns in N. England, and in the army.

For about fifty years past, *Consumption* has been the most prevalent and mortal disease, especially among young persons and those in the meridian of life; and more prev-

alent among females from fifteen to thirty five, than among males.

Marriages. The solemnization of marriages from the arrival of the first settlers to 1686, the expiration of the first charter, was performed by a magistrate, or by persons specially appointed for that purpose. If a clergyman happened to be present, he was asked to pray.—1687, April, the first marriage by Rev. Mr. Dane, William Chandler and Eleanor Phelps.—1687, May, Stephen Barker and Mary Abbot, the first marriage by Rev. Thomas Barnard.

The bridegroom, immediately after the marriage covenant, was directed to kiss the bride; after which she was saluted by the male attendants, when the female attendants approaching and wishing them happiness, were saluted by the bridegroom.—1779, this practice was discontinued by Mr. French, at the marriage of a respectable couple. After wedding, was supper, tea, or cake and wine, and other drink; and in the evening, dancing and other amusements. Sometimes the bride and bridegroom were immediately accompanied to the house of the bridegroom, and the evening spent in amusements.

Funerals. At funerals, not only relations, but all in the neighborhood attended, and the assembly sometimes was nearly as large as on the Sabbath. In the early settlement of the country, it was not customary to have prayers at funerals, as it had the appearance of praying for the dead. When the practice was begun at Andover, cannot now be ascertained.—1730. “Before carrying out the corpse” of Mrs. Sarah Byefield, “a funeral prayer was made by one of the pastors of the Old Church, which, though a custom in the country towns, is a singular instance in this place, (Boston) but it is wished may prove a leading example to the general practice of so christian and decent a custom.”*

* Weekly News-Letter, No. 1405.

It has not been customary in Andover to preach a sermon at funerals.

After prayer, the corpse, having been viewed by the mourners and others, and a procession having been formed, was carried to the grave by men voluntarily, often at the distance of several miles. The relations and bearers with some of the neighbors returned from the grave, to the house of mourning, and partook of supper. It was customary to give strong drink. Mr. Phillips, 1720, in a sermon, disapproves of the practice as unsuitable to the occasion, and observes that respectable people in Boston had agreed to offer no strong drink at funerals. For mourning, the men put crape around the hat, and sometimes wore black clothes, or black buttons, and buckles, and gloves. The women dressed in black gowns, and wore scarfs, black bonnets, veils and gloves. In the revolutionary war the men wore black crape round the arm; and the women a black ribbon on the bonnet. It was customary to give gloves and rings at funerals. White gloves were given to the bearers; they were laid upon the coffin, and were taken by the bearers, when they took up the coffin. Purple gloves were given instead of white, before the practice was laid aside; which was discontinued in the revolutionary war.

Funeral charges of Samuel Blanchard, April, 1707.

Six gallons of wine	£0	15s.	0d.
20 prs. gloves	1	10	0
Rum, sugar, allspice	0	9	3
Half barrel of cider	0	5	0
Mourning scarfs	1	17	0
Coffin 7s, digging grave	10s	0	17 0

*Table of Births and Deaths from 1652 to 1700, taken
from the Town Record.*

BIRTHS.				DEATHS.			BIRTHS.				DEATHS.		
Year.	Male.	Fem.	No.	Male.	Fem.	No.	Year.	Male.	Fem.	No.	Ma.	Fem.	No.
1652	5	6	11	1	0	1	1677	17	13	30	4	1	5
1653	3	1	4		1	1	1678	9	17	26	1	3	4
1654	8	3	11				1679	8	11	19	2	3	5
1655	5	1	6		1	1	1680	7	13	20	2	1	3
1656	6	2	8				1681	20	10	30	2	1	3
1657	3	2	5				1682	19	10	29	3	2	5
1658	2	3	5				1683	18	12	30	4	3	7
1659	5	6	11	1		1	1684	16	14	30	2	1	3
1660		4	4				1685	17	9	26	6		6
1661	3	4	7				1686	18	11	29	3	1	4
1662	5	7	12	2	1	3	1687	24	19	43	5	4	9
1663	9	3	12				1688	22	20	42	7	3	10
1664	5	3	8				1689	17	8	25	12	6	18
1665	3	2	5		2	2	1690	17	15	32	14	4	18
1666	6	2	8				1691	17	14	31	3		3
1667	8	5	13	4	4	8	1692	17	16	33	3	5	8
1668	4	7	11	1	2	3	1693	23	19	42	5	3	8
1669	2	2	4	1	1	2	1694	13	15	28	2	6	8
1670	6	4	10	3		3	1695	16	16	32	2	2	4
1671	8	8	16	1		1	1696	21	9	30	5	2	7
1672	10	4	14	1	2	3	1697	14	9	23	1	1	2
1673	5	7	12	1	1	2	1698	19	19	38	6	3	9
1674	14	7	21	3	3	6	1699	16	16	32	2	1	3
1675	7	3	10		3	3	1700	18	12	30	4	2	6
1676	6	3	9	1	1	2							

Longevity. 1685, May 18, died Andrew Foster, aged 106 years.

Jan. 1708. Thomas Marshall, aged near 100 years.

May 1708. Joanna Marshall, aged about 100 years.

May 16, 1735. Thomas Carrier, aged 109 years. He was from Wales, first settled in Billerica about 1663, married Martha Allen; moved to Andover about 1672, spent the last 29 years of his life in Colchester, Con. His head was not bald, nor his hair gray. Not many days before

his death, he walked six miles; and the day before his death he was visiting his neighbors.

May 24, 1791, Priscilla Abbot, aged 99 years, 10 months and 6 days; grand-daughter of George Abbot, sen. She was never married, was industrious, contented, and often nursed the sick.

Dec. 1, 1805, Hannah Lovejoy, relict of Hezekiah, aged almost 102 years, having had 336 descendants. After the death of her husband, she lived with her relations at Amherst, N. H.

Feb. 1823, Reuben Abbot, aged 99 years and 10 months. He moved with his father to Concord, N. H. when about 14 years old.

1824. Wid. Mary Chadwick, in her 100th year.

Feb. 1826, Pompey Lovejoy, aged 102 years; was born in Boston, and brought to Andover when nine years old. Rose, his wife, died in Dec. following, aged 98.

Number of persons who died in Andover between the 95th and 99th year of their age; Males, 6; Females, 7; between 90th and 95th, Males, 12; Females, 29; between 85th and 90th, Males, 30; Females, 31; between 80th and 85th, Males, 64; Females, 29.

It is probable that a considerable number in the above list is omitted, not being found in the Town Records.

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William Masters, who died June 29, at Maidstone, was born at Andover, Mass., in 1772, and lived, therefore, to be 111 years old. He was a soldier in 1812, and was never sick till he died.

N. Y. W. Argue
Aug 2

Bill of Mortality in the S. Parish for 30 years.

Year.	under 1,	to 5,	10,	15,	20,	30,	40,	50,	60,	70,	80,	90,	100,	unkn.	No.
1774	2	2		1		4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	21
1775	7	16	3	2	4	4		3	2	4	4	2	1	8	60
1776	4	5	2		2	3		4	3	3	4	1	2	3	36
1777	2	2				3	1			1				7	16
1778	4	10	3	2	2	2	1	3		5		2	1	10	45
1779		1	2		1				1	3	3	1		1	13
1780	5	2		1		1	1	2	1	1		4			18
1781	8	2				3	2		1	1	1				18
1782	3	1			2	2		1	3		2	1		1	16
1783	4	2						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
1784	7	2	1	1			1	4		2	3	2			23
1785	2				3	2			1	2			1		11
1786	3					3	2		1	1	2	1			13
1787	1	1			2					2	3	2			11
1788	5	2	2		1	1	3	2			3		1		20
1789	4	2				1	1			1	1				10
1790	3					2	2	3	1	1		2			14
1791	5	2	1			3		2	1	1		2	1		18
1792	3			1		1	1			3	1		1		11
1793	3	2	1			2		1	3			1			13
1794	1	2			1		1	2			2	1			10
1795	3			1		1	1	1	4		2	1	1		15
1796	3	8	8	4		6	1	2	1	1	2				36
1797	1	1		2	2			1	1	3	1	2			14
1798	1	3			1	5		1		3	2	3			19
1799	2	2			3	3	1		1	1	3	2			18
1800	4	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	3		2	4			26
1801	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	2	2			23
1802	5	3		1	2	1	4	1	1		2	5	1		26
1803	5	5		1		1			2	2	4	2	1		23
<hr/>															
Total	102	82	28	19	28	58	28	38	35	48	52	45	13	35	611

The number of deaths in the S. Parish from 1710 to 1810, 100 years, is 1666, according to the register of Rev. S. Phillips and Rev. J. French.

Seasons, Dark Days, Earthquakes.

Seasons. 1641-2. A very cold winter ; Boston harbor

was so deeply frozen over, as to be passable for horses, carts and oxen, for six weeks.

1696-7. The winter colder than had been known since the arrival in N. England. During the greater part of it, sleighs and loaded sleds passed on the ice from Boston to Nantasket. Also great scarcity of food; grain never dearer. [*Holmes's Annals.*]

Feb. 1717, about the 18, 19, 20. The greatest snow storm ever known; snow about 4 feet deep, very close and hard. [*Blanchard's MS.*]

Sept. 16, 1727, in the night; a great rain, and an horrible tempest, whereby much hurt was done.

[*Rev. S. Phillips's MS.*]

1749. A memorable drought; so extreme were the heat and drought, as to crack the ground in many places. In some places where broken pieces of glass lay upon the ground, the surface actually caught fire. June 9, A fast by reason of the drought; Aug. 14, Thanksgiving for rain. [*Rev. Mr. French's MS.*]

June, 1755, was distinguished by excessive heat and drought. Great scarcity of hay and provisions, which bore excessive price. A fast was ordered by the General Court. The fall of the year was productive. [*Minot's History.*]

1761. This year was distinguished by a severe drought.

Feb. 27, 1771. A very great freshet in Shawshin, carried away Capt. Sibson's mill dam; another in March, which carried away the Wid. Ballard's mill dam. These freshets did much damage. [*Blanchard's MS.*]

March, 1772, uncommon season for storms of wind and snow, even into April.

July 14, 1772. A very uncommon thunder cloud gathered and discharged over the S. Parish, attended with great wind, rain and hail. The ground was covered with water, which filled the brooks.

Sept. 2d and 3d, 1772. A very great rain and freshet, to the loss of a great quantity of hay, and the life of a woman at Frye's bridge. [Bl. MS.]

1780. About 40 days from the first of January, the cold continued without any apparent intermission. The snow on a level in the woods about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep.

[Mr. French's MS.]

Sept. 1815, a very destructive wind ; much timber and many fruit trees blown down ; some barns unroofed, and many sheds turned over.

1816 and 1817. Remarkably cold seasons ; frosts early, most of the corn destroyed by frost.

Aug. 1825, a strong wind for a short time ; blew down much fruit ; a window in the South meeting house was blown in, and the assembly alarmed, left the house in great disorder and consternation.

March 3, 1818, A great freshet carried away many bridges. A man and woman drowned in attempting to pass the Shawshin at the Salem turnpike bridge.

1825 and 1826, mild and open winters.

1827. Snow remarkably deep and drifted.

1828. Little snow, winter mild and open, travelling bad.

Dark Days. Oct. 21, 1716. The day was so dark as to require candles at the time of dinner.

Aug. 9, 1732, An uncommon darkness happened.

Oct. 19, 1763. At Detroit, it is said, almost total darkness prevailed through most of the day. People lighted candles, and the darkness continued till 7 o'clock in the evening.

"The most extraordinary dark day within our memory, happened on May 19, 1780. The morning was ushered in with a very dark cloud hanging over the West and North West, attended with thunder. It settled into the North. The wind at South West brought over a number of

clouds from that quarter. The darkness began about 9, and at 12 o'clock, it was as dark as evening. Candles were lighted, domestic fowls repaired to their roosts; frogs peeped; night birds appeared; cattle repaired to their barns. Objects could be discerned at a small distance only. The clouds put on a strange kind of brassy, copper colour; and every thing conspired to make the appearance exceedingly gloomy. It abated after 12, and about half past 3 in the afternoon, the appearance was no other than a dark cloudy day. Though the moon full'd the day before, and was at a considerable height, in the evening the darkness returned, and soon became total, as if there had been no such thing as vision, and continued till about midnight. The darkness of the day and evening lasted about fourteen hours. Concern and terror seemed to sit on the countenances of people. The darkness extended over all the New England States; westward it reached to Albany; at the southward, it was observed all along the seacoast; and to the north, as far as the settlements extend, though not in all places equally dark." [Rev. J. French's MS.]

Earthquakes. A great earthquake happened as early as July 1638; another Oct. 29, 1653; another, in 1658, mentioned as a great earthquake; another happened Jan. 23, 1663. The 5th Feb. following there was another, which, from accounts given of it, was the most terrible that had then ever been known in the country. It began about half past five in the evening, and lasted about half an hour. About 8 in the evening was another shock as violent as the first; and in about half an hour two more; the next day another, and the next night another. In the whole, there were about thirty two shocks; which did not entirely cease till July following. There was one in 1705; another in 1720; after which there were several smaller earthquakes. "1727 Oct. 29, a little more than half past ten in the eve-

ning, the first and great shake was felt ; when the heavens were most serene and the atmosphere perfectly calm. It was repeated several times in the night, and since, though not so terrible as the first shock." "The centre of it was supposed to be in Newbury, in this county, where the earth opened with a sulphurous blast, and threw up loads of sand and ashes with a stench more nauseous than a putrifying corpse."—1728, Jan. 30, about two o'clock, P. M. there was a very great shake, and is said to have extended further than any other since the first night. This day was warm, clear and calm, especially before the shake came." [*Rev. S. Phillips.*]

In 1732, 1737, and 1744, there were earthquakes, but not great.

The most violent ever felt in New England, was that of Nov. 18, 1755. The effects of this were great. In Boston, about one hundred chimnies were broken off at the roof of the houses, fifteen hundred shattered and partly broken, and the ends of twelve or fifteen brick buildings were thrown down from the top to the eaves. The whole country seemed to be shaken. The shock lasted about four and a half minutes. This earthquake reached from Maryland to Halifax, from lake Ontario to the Atlantic ocean, and as far as the West Indies. On the first of Nov. 1755, there was a terrible earthquake at Lisbon, by which in about eight minutes, a great part of the city sunk, and fifty thousand inhabitants perished." [*Rev. J. French's MS.*]

The quantity of water, which fell in each month, is noted in inches and tenths in the following table.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1782	3.0	1.5	3.8	4.3	4.5	3.4	2.6	3.2	0.2	7.4	4.0	2.9	40.8
83	2.2	5.4	1.7	0.4	3.6	2.3	9.2	4.3	2.0	10.7	5.0	2.9	49.7
84	6.5	1.8	2.2	7.1	3.1	2.5	4.5	7.3	4.3	2.1	11.7	7.2	60.3
85	3.7	4.3	4.5	4.2	6.4	5.2	4.3	1.1	9.2	10.1	4.1	5.4	62.4
86	2.5	2.3	3.7	4.3	7.2	2.1	3.6	3.7	3.4	2.0	1.8	4.9	41.5
1793	3.1	5.0	3.0	1.2	1.0	3.4	5.0	2.7	2.9	4.0	5.1	3.8	40.2
98	3.9	2.6	5.6	4.2	5.9	4.3	2.1	2.0	3.2	9.3	2.6		45.7
1800	1.5	3.6	3.8	7.0	4.8	2.5	2.3	7.2	9.1	5.6	4.6	4.3	50.3
1803	3.5	5.0	4.2	2.2	2.7	1.7	10.9	1.5	1.3	4.5	6.5	5.4	49.4

Rev. Mr. French, from whose MSS. the table and other facts have been extracted, ascertained by experiments, that ten inches of snow, on an average, yielded one inch of water.

1783 Oct. 17, 18, 19, tremendous storm, rain, hail and snow, 4 inches 6 tenths of water.

1784, Feb. 29, the coldest Sabbath since Feb. 21, 1773.—April 15, 16, 17, great storm, rain and snow, 3 inches 3 tenths of water in all.

Dec. 2, and 3, great rain, 4 inches 8 tenths.

1785, April 1 and 2, snow in the woods settled hard three feet upon a level, and, in some places, more. In the morning, the scholars skated upon the snow with ease. April 15; this morning Mr. Isaac Abbot sledded two loads of wood three quarters of a mile, over walls and fences. Sept. 23, 24, 25, great rain, 4, 8.—Oct. 20, 21, 22, rained 9, 0.—Oct. 24, the Merrimack higher than in the remarkable freshet in 1745.—Nov. 25, snow storm. In the night the wind blew the snow into balls. I measured one on the common, which began in a point and ran 76 feet; it measured seventeen and a half inches in diameter and twenty two inches in length.—Dec. 18, frost entirely out of the ground, weather very pleasant.

1786, Jan. 18, Tuesday, one of the coldest nights ever known in this climate.—April 2, there fell 16 inches of snow.—Dec. 5, Tuesday, great snow of 18 inches.—Dec. 9, Saturday, it began to snow about 5 A. M., and continued an exceeding great storm till Sabbath morning 9 o'clock; wind very high at N. E.—Dec. 10, no meeting. In the forenoon but one person came; P. M. but 4; had a religious exercise in my own house. In the above storm several persons in the country were frozen to death.

1800, July 20, rain 1 inch and 1 tenth; only one tenth

since the 27th June. July 30, thunder showers and great gale of wind, which did great damage to trees.

[*Mr. French's Journal.*]

Agriculture. Farms are of various sizes, from ten to three hundred acres. Few exceed one hundred acres lying together. The first settlers, unskilled in clearing the forest, had much labor and difficulty in subduing the land and preparing it for a crop.

Arable land, till within fifty years, was kept under constant tillage, unless so worn out as not to produce a crop; and then it was left to recruit without grass seed. Rotation of crops was rarely attempted, except rye and corn alternately. The improvement in this respect has been great.

Wheat, for fifty years past, has been raised in small quantities, the crop being uncertain. Indian corn is the principal grain crop, and has always been cultivated, not only for bread, but for feeding cattle and swine.

Potatoes, in 1718, were planted by the settlers of Londonderry in the garden of Nathaniel Walker. They were raised in small quantities only before the year 1770, and were little used. But for forty years past, they have been in constant use for culinary purposes and for stock, and are very valuable.

Turnips of various kinds are raised principally for culinary purposes. Mangel Wurtzel and carrots are little cultivated; they are worthy of consideration for stock. *Buckwheat* was introduced into Andover about the year 1778.

Some land, on many farms, has been reclaimed within thirty or forty years; but much still remains unimproved. Constant emigration renders labor dear and improvement slow. Little has been done at draining swamps, and little at irrigation.

Few experiments have been attempted in *soiling*. Hon.

H. Clark has done more at this than any other, and is fully persuaded, that it is useful and profitable. The same land improved this way will support more than double the stock. He is of opinion, that cows are as profitable for dairy through the season, as when pastured. The increased quantity of manure, and the convenience of having cows, oxen and horses at hand, will amply compensate the increased labor.

Not much attention has been paid to the improvement of stock, whether of cattle, sheep, horses, or swine. Those who have turned their attention to this have been well remunerated.

More attention has been paid to making manure than formerly; but still this article is much neglected. *Gypsum* has been found useful on some, and useless on other land; but sufficient trial of its efficacy has not been made. Lime and salt have not been fairly tried; nor has ploughing in green crops.—Ashes have been found good manure. Peat and swamp mud are among the best materials for compost and for supplying barn and hog yards. Very few barns have cellars, and manure is exposed to evaporation of the sun and wind, and bleaching of the rain.

As early as 1662 orchards are mentioned in the sale of land. The trees grew luxuriantly and much larger than those planted within the last sixty or seventy years.* Most of the first planted have decayed, and many have disappeared. Considerable attention has been paid to renewing orchards and cultivating the best varieties of fruit. The raising of nurseries has been much neglected. The most extensive nursery was in the garden of Mr. Phillips, planted and cultivated by Miss Sarah Abbot, who began it about 1787. She engrafted more than two thousand trees in a

* On the Shawshin farm, owned by the Compiler, there is an *Apple tree* in a state of decay, which measures in the smallest place below five feet above ground, 13 feet and one inch in circumference. About 5 1-2 feet above the ground it is divided into two branches; one of which measure 7 feet and 8 inches and the other 9 feet in circumference. It is probably the largest apple tree in the county.

season; and about ten thousand were sold from that nursery. The Pear has not been cultivated except for the table, and in small quantities.

The town is well supplied with wood and peat. Pine and oak are thrifty after the old wood is taken off. The price of wood has increased much within twenty years. Hard wood is now sold at \$4, to 4,34 a cord. A considerable quantity of wood and timber is carried to market.

An Elm, transplanted by Mr. Jonathan Frye in 1725, near Mr. John Peters's house, measures in circumference, two feet above the ground, 13 feet 8 inches—7 feet above the ground, 11½ feet. Diameter of the limbs more than 80 feet.

An Elm near Mr. Simeon Putnam's, one foot above ground, 16½ feet; 6 feet above ground, 13 feet.

An Elm near Mr. James Abbot's, one foot above ground, 18½ feet—6 feet above ground 13 feet.

Buttonwood near Mrs. Phillips's, one foot above ground, 11 feet—4 feet above ground 9 feet.

Capt. Amos Holt dug up a white oak tree in Mr. Isaac Chandler's pasture, which measured in circumference 21 feet at one foot above the ground; the limbs of the tree spread over a circle, of which the diameter is eight rods in length. It contained 8½ tons of ship timber, and five cords of wood. Capt. Holt received for the stem piece for the ship Independence \$100, and a present of \$20 because it was so good.

Manufactures. A powder mill, in the winter of 1775-6, was built at great expense by S. Phillips jun. Esq., which was probably the first in the country. In 1778 June 1, the powder house was blown up, and three persons were killed. 1796, Oct. 19, two persons were killed by explosion of the powder mill. No powder has been since made here.

A paper mill was built in 1788 by Hon. S. Phillips,

and carried on by Phillips and Houghton. This mill was, about 1811, burned. The mill was rebuilt in 1812. The value of paper made in a year is about \$10,000; for the making of which, 16 to 20 persons are employed.

The manufacturing of wool was commenced in 1810, by Mr. Abraham Marland, a native of Great Britain. Nothing before this was done, except in a domestic way and by a carding machine put in operation in 1802 by James Scholfield, which was the third in the county. Blankets and coarse fabrics were made for the Government in the last war.

In 1813, 14 and 15, three manufactories for wool were put in operation; and in 1822, two others were built, and one other since. About 160,000 pounds of wool of American growth are manufactured into upwards of 480,000 yards of flannel in a year. Cassimeres are also manufactured. The capital in these establishments is estimated at \$200,000; about 300 working people are employed, of whom about 100 are females.

John Smith and Co., in 1824, built a shop for machinery for cotton mills, 72 feet by 37 feet, three stories above the basement, with out buildings &c. About 30 hands are here profitably employed.

It is estimated that about one third part of the water power is now used.

1798. Ames and Parker set up a printing press in the S. Parish, did little business and for a short time.

1813. Flagg and Gould established a printing office, in which business has been carried on extensively, not only in the English language, but also in the Greek and Hebrew. Their office is supplied with types for printing *eleven* of the oriental languages.

St. Matthew's Lodge of Free Masons was chartered Aug. 1823.

Andover Bank was incorporated March 1826 ; Samuel Farrar, President, Amos Blanchard, Cashier.

Merrimack Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated, Feb. 1828.

APPENDIX.

At a general Court at Boston 6th of 3d month, 1646, Cutshamache, Sagamore of Massachusetts, came into the Court and acknowledged, that for the sum of £6 and a coat which he had already received, he had sold to Mr. John Woodbridge, in behalf of the inhabitants of Cochichewick, now called Andover, all the right, interest and privilege in the land six miles southward from the town, two miles eastward to Rowley bounds, be the same more or less; northward to Merrimack river, provided that the Indian called Roger, and his company, may have liberty to take alewives in Cochichewick river for their own eating; but if they either spoil or steal any corn, or other fruit to any considerable value of the inhabitants, the liberty of taking fish shall forever cease, and the said Roger is still to enjoy four acres of ground where now he plants; and this purchase the Court allows of, and have granted the said land to belong to the said plantation forever, to be ordered and disposed of by them, reserving liberty to the Court to lay two miles square of their southerly bound to any town or village that may hereafter be erected thereabouts, if so they see cause.

Cutshamache acknowledged this before the magistrates, and so the Court approveth thereof, and of the rest of this bill to be recorded, so as it prejudice no former grant.*

* Colony Records.

1707, Nov. 3. A committee was ordered to hear the differences respecting the place for a meeting-house in Andover.

1708, July. The report of the Committee was not accepted, and the matter was referred to the inhabitants.

1708, Nov. 2. As a final issue of the case of Andover, referring to their meeting-house, it appearing by the scattered settlement of the inhabitants of said town and the insinuations of persons attending on both sides, that the town is capable of supporting two congregations and ministers, and their inclinations thereto—

Ordered, that they be forthwith divided into two distinct precincts—and that Col. Wainwright, Major Sewall, Maj. Somersby and Nehemiah Jewell Esq. be a Committee to perform that division, and make it equal for a north and south precinct, within the space of two months next coming, unless in the interim, the town agree thereon and make it themselves; and that thereupon the north division take the present meeting-house for their service, and repair and add to it as they please.

That there be forthwith laid out for the ministry of the south precinct 14 acres of land for a houselot, and 40 acres at a farther distance, part of it low land to make meadow, of the common land in said precinct, which will make them equal to the other division, to be for the use of the ministry forever.

That the inhabitants and proprietors of the south division build a convenient meeting-house for their own use, and a ministry house.

Upon all which Mr. Barnard, the present minister, shall declare his choice of which congregation he will officiate in, and that precinct, north or south, shall fully and wholly perform the past contract of the town with him, and the other precinct or division of the town shall call and settle another minister for themselves.

And the inhabitants of the respective precincts are hereby empowered, &c. &c.

1709, May 26, The report of the Committee for dividing Andover into two precincts which described the lines between them, was accepted.*

At a lawful general Town meeting of the proprietors of land in Andover on the 8th day of March 1702, for the reviving and settling our former agreement of the proprietors of Andover, according to a vote formerly passed at a town meeting in the year 1681 :—

Voted and passed, that Capt. Christopher Osgood, Lt. John Osgood, Lt. John Barker, Mr. Dudley Bradstreet, Ens. John Aslebe, be a Committee to draw up and revive a list of the names of those men that were formerly acknowledged the proper proprietors of the land in Andover, together with a preface annexed thereto, and to offer the same to the town for their consideration and confirmation: have accordingly drawn up and offered to the proprietors then assembled this following list with the preface to it, which, after consideration and debate upon it, was voted and passed to acceptance, and to be forthwith entered on the town records.

Whereas there was formerly a vote of the town upon the alteration of the way of collecting our town rates, that all such as were then house-holders shall upon the consideration of the proportion they bear to said charges, be privileged in all regards as free commoners in the Town of Andover, and to enjoy all the privileges upon all divisions of land or other occasions, according to the burthen of their particular taxes; and whereas the vote not being duly entered in the records of our town, it has been since irrecoverably lost; it is now voted and passed, that those whose names are underwritten be every way advantaged

* See Province Records.

and privileged according to what is above expressed as the substance of said former vote.

A list of the names of the proprietors according to the town vote.

Mr. Simon Bradstreet	Ephraim Foster
Capt John Osgood	William Barker
Mr. Francis Dane	Alexander Sessions
Nicholas Holt sen.	Laurence Lacy
Joseph Parker	Joseph Robinson
Richard Barker sen.	John Faulkner
John Stephens sen.	Samuel Ingalls
John Frye sen.	Ebenezer Barker.
Thomas Chandler	John Maston jr.
John Aslebe	Henry Ingalls jr.
Henry Ingalls	{ Edward Whittingham, alias
Daniel Poor	{ William Abbot
Nathan Parker	Nicholas Nichols
Solomon Martin	John Preston
Thomas Farnum	John Abbot
William Ballard	George Abbot
Andrew Allen	William Blunt
Andrew Foster sen.	Zechariah Ayer
John Lovejoy sen.	alias Robert Russell }
William Chandler sen.	Joseph Wilson
Robert Barnard	Lt. John Barker
Mr. Edmond Faulkner	John Parker
John Russ sen.	John Maston sen.
George Abbot sen.	Lt. John Osgood
George Abbot jr.	John Farnum sen.
Thomas Poor	Timothy Johnson
Thomas Johnson	Stephen Barnard
Ralph Farnum	Nathaniel Dane
John Frye jr.	Thomas Abbot
Samuel Blanchard	Ephraim Stevens
Mark Graves	Joseph Stevens
Thomas Rowell }	Stephen Parker
John Johuson }	John Granger
Robert Russell	Benjamin Frye
John Stevens jr.	Samuel Frye
Timothy Stevens	James Frye
Andrew Foster jr.	Walter Wright
Stephen Johnson	Hugh Stone
Nathan Stevens	Joseph Ballard
Job Tyler	Samuel Holt
John Bridges	Henry Holt
Joseph Parker	John Russ jr.
Christopher Osgood	Samuel Marble

Joseph Marble
 Samuel Preston
 Daniel Bixby
 James Holt
 John Chandler
 Nicholas Holt jr.
 Samuel Phelps
 William Johnson

William Lovejoy
 William Ballard jr.
 Robert Gray
 { Hope Tyler, alias
 { Joseph Parker
 Samuel Hutchinson
 John Lovejoy jr.
 Moses Haggett

At a legal town meeting ordered by a warrant from one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in order to the voting in of more proprietors in the town, which was on the 28th day of January in the year 1713-14.

Whereas the original purchase of the land of this town was made by Mr. John Woodbridge in behalf of the inhabitants of said town, and confirmed to us by the General Court in the year 1646: and whereas the said town at all times since their first settlement laid out and divided at their several meetings, managed, regulated, settled and disposed of the land as they saw meet, as may be seen by the votes and records of the said town, and more especially as there was just cause and reason, enlarged and added to the number of proprietors or the inhabitants to be invested in the common land of the said town, as may be seen by a record of the said town voted in the month of March 1702: The said town now taking into their consideration, that there are a considerable number of inhabitants and freeholders of the said town that were not at the meeting aforesaid admitted or voted proprietors, who on many accounts deserve claims and are justly entitled thereunto: The said town do therefore now see cause to vote in and add to their former list of proprietors the persons whose names are in the list underwritten. These were voted to be privileged in all regards together with those that were voted in March the 8th, 1702.

William Foster
 Samuel Osgood
 William Chandler

Ebenezer Frye
 Timothy Osgood
 Zebadiah Chandler

James Bridges	Hamborough Blunt
Nathaniel Abbot	William Wardwell
William Lovejoy jr.	Samuel Barker
Samuel Peters	Joseph Ballard
Benjamin Abbot	John Abbot jr.
Jonathan Abbot	John Osgood jr.
Joseph Chandler	Joseph Emery
Francis Dane	Joseph Wright
Joseph Chandler jr.	John Barnard
Henry Chandler	Uriah Ballard
Richard Barker	Oliver Holt
Joseph Osgood	Moses Holt
Josiah Chandler	John Ingalls
Stephen Barnard	John Farnum jr.
Benjamin Russell	James Stevens
Nathaniel Abbot jr.	Nathan Stevens jr.
James Barnard	Abiel Stevens
Henry Holt jr.	Benjamin Stevens jr.
Joseph Preston	David Stevens
Robert Barnard	Daniel Robinson
Paul Holt	Samuel Stevens
Daniel Kimball	Ebenezer Osgood
Samuel Preston jr.	Jeremiah Osgood
Nathaniel Frye	Joseph Maston
John Carlton jr.	George Abbot jr.
Joseph Parker	Joseph Osgood
Ralph Farnum	Mephibosheth Bixby
Henry Farnum	John Barker jr.
Thomas Holt	Nehemiah Abbot
Edward Gray	Jonathan Farnum
Simon Stone	John Abbot jr.
Braviter Gray	Daniel Abbot
John Russell	William Barker jr.
Samuel Phelps	Hannaniah Barker
Joseph Phelps	John Barker sen.
Hezekiah Ballard	Samuel Barker j .
Josiah Ingalls	Nicholas Holt jr.
Richard Barker jr.	Jacob Preston
Thomas Chandler	Timothy Moar
Robert Gray	James Holt
Jacob Maston	Ebenezer Russell
Thomas Carrier sen.	Josiah Holt
Thomas Carrier jr.	Samuel Blunt
Thomas Abbot jr.	John Carlton sen.
John Holt	George Holt
John Poor	John Foster
Daniel Poor	Ebenezer Lovejoy
Thomas Russell	Joseph Lovejoy
Daniel Faulkner	Jonathan Blanchard
Samuel Austin	Samuel Farnum

David Abbot
Ephraim Foster jr.
Samuel Smith
Ephraim Abbot
Henry Lovejoy
John Chandler jr.
Thomas Chandler jr.
Thomas Johnson jr.

Ezekiel Osgood
Timothy Abbot
James Farnum
Joseph Abbot
Joseph Foster
Philemon Chandler
Christopher Lovejoy



END.





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